REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8137.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ... " 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ "
Third and succeeding ... 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		March 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Negapatam	18
" Carwar	8	" Pondicherry	19
" Mangalore	9	" [illegible]	21
" Cannanore	10	" Musulipatam	22
" Tellicherry	10	" Coconada	23
" Calicut	11	" Vizagapatam	24
" Beypore	11	" Bimlipatam	24
" Cochin	12	" Gopaulpore	25
" Alleppy	12	" False Point	26
" Tuticorin	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	28
" Colombo	15		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at *Bussorah*, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		March 1875
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	3
" Kurrachee	16	" Fao	3
			April 187
" Muscat	19	" Bushire	
" Bunder Abbas	21	" Linga	
" Linga	23	" Bunder Abbas	
" Baharein	24	" Jask	1[illegible]
" Bushire	25	" [illegible]	1
" Fao	27	" Kurrachee	1[illegible]
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	1[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 79[illegible] Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Burnee. Dewghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Rutnagheree. Vingorla.
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 6th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Rutnagherry. Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.
No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class (Including Wines.)	3rd Class (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail about the Middle of March.
"PERSIA" to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA" to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave end of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage [redacted] GROOM & Co.

Bombay [redacted]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbuy	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fenniman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PERA (2,119 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th February 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PROPONTIS, 2,081 Tons Register, will positively sail on 8th or 9th March.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400; Suez Rs. 250; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24th MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*
To Liverpool	500	300
Malta	400	250
Suez	300	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO ...... 3,257 Tons about 24th March
YEDDO ...... 1,808 " " 7th April,
RINALDO ...... 1,840 " " 20th "
NAVARINO ... 3,356 " " 30th "

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin, Pianos, &c., Repaired, Tuned and Regulated, and also received for Repairs and on Commission Sale.

Mr. Lopes trusts that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLIANDASS and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Morarjee Toolseydass, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bhanjee Nundoo, Jairam Nundoo and Premjee Nundoo, on THURSDAY the 11th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following immovable property, viz:—

All that messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing on Fazandaree ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-six square yards or threabouts, situate on the north side of Withulwady lane, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 82, and formerly was in the occupation of the said Bhanjee Nundoo, Premjee Nundoo, and Jairam Nundoo, and is now in the occupation of Premjee Nundoo and other tenants and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north and west by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the property of Narayenjee Luxmonjee and partly by the house of Ruttonsey Lalljee, and on or towards the south by the said Withulwady Lane.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 8th, and TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Room on the ground-floor of building No. 9, on the north side of the Elphinstone Circle, a splendid Library belonging to a Parsee Gentleman. All departments of English Literature are represented in the present collection.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the books on view. Catalogues may be had on the premises, or at the Office of the Auctioneers.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company are also authorized to receive offers for a private sale of the whole library.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, by order of Messrs. F. Wright Newsom and Co and their authorized attorney and agent, Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, the following piece goods:—

To be sold without reserve.

On account and at the risk of first indentor, Messrs. Ruttonjee Nowrojee and Co, per S.S. "Albanian"—

R. N.—1-8—8 cases White Jacconets, 150 pieces in a case.

R. N. & Co. 11-12—2 cases Printed Jacconets, 100 pieces in a case.

On account and at the risk of first indentor, Purshotum Hurrydass—

R. N.—P. H.—5-9—5 cases Turkey Red Prints, 100 pieces in a case per S.S. "Kashgar"

R. N.—P. H.—6-9—4 cases Turkey Red Prints 100 pieces in a case, per S.S. "King Arthur."

R. N.—P. H.—10—1 case Turkey Red Prints, 100 pieces in a case, per S. S. "Albanian."

On account and at the risk of first indentor, Narrondass Purmanundass—

R. N.—N. P. S. C.—101-10—10 bales of Twist, No. 40 Mule. 5 0 lbs. in a bale, per S. S. "Propontis."

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared off within three days.

AUCTION SALE of very Handsome Household Furnitures, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, Harmonium, Sewing-machine and one Dog-cart, &c., &c., at No. 10, Ballasis Road, next to Laddoo Ebram and Company.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the property of J. G. Vitters, Esq. proceeding to Matheran Star-cut Glassware Set, Dinner, Desert, and Tea Sets, Plated Cruet and Pickle Frames, Spoons, and Forks, Plated Table Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Hanging Argand lamps, Gilted Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Scent Bottles, Carpets, Table lamps, American Clock, Blackwood Carved Drawing room round Table, Conversation Couches, Drawing-room Chairs, Pictures in maple frame, Velvet File Table Cover, Blackwood Carved Teapoys, Hat Stand, Dressing and Washing Tables, Sideboard, Dressing Glasses, Dining Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Harmonium, Sewing Machine, Towell Horse, Clothes Basket, Baby Chair, Blackwood Cots with Bed, Hossocks Folding and Easy Chairs, Dispense Tables and Cupboards, Bathing Tub, Copper Utensils, &c.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property will be on view, four days previous to the day of sale

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht "Sybil" together with her 4-Oared Gig, and Cooking Boat. No reasonable Offer will be refused.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece goods, &c.

A large quantity of Cabinet-maker Tools, &c.
Few Lots of Books.
1 Case of Chocolate.

At 1 P. M.

A Chesnut Australian Horse, aged 15-3, has been regularly driven in a Dog-cart, quiet to ride.

Milch Cow and Calf [giving 3 seers milk daily].

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Child's Poney, Cow and Calf, She Goats, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of Captain C. Thornhill, R. A., the same comprises rich cut Glass-ware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert services, Platedware, such as Ice Pitcher, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Frames, Tea Set, Toast Rack, Sugar Basket, Waiter, Fish Knife and Fork, Table, Piano, and Chamber Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Breechloading Gun by Adam & Co., Revolver, Cutlery, &c., handsome carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round Dining Table, Set of Camp Table, Sideboard, Dining-Room Chairs, Circular, Sofa, Writing, and Wine Tables, Easy and Low Chairs, Child's Rocking Horse, Screen, Reclining Sofa, Seat, Whatnots, Ornament Stands, Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, a portable Sewing Machine, Hanging Argand, Table and Wall Kerosine Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Camp Cots, Child's Do., Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Dispense and Cookroom Articles, Copper Cooking Utensils, Books, &c.

At 2 P. M.

1 Handsome Child's Poney.
1 Milch Cow and Calf.
3 She Goats.

Catalogues are not published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English Rosewood and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class full size Slate Billiard Table by "Burroughes and Watts, a full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard," a large collection of Choice and rare Plants in tubs and pots, Books, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 9th, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard, Piano, &c., the property of J. G Smith, Esq., the same comprises rich cut and straw stem glassware, a very handsome agate and gold glass dessert service, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as sets of dish covers hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and egg frames, ice pitchers, tea tray, waiters handsome epergnes, tea sets, hotwater plates, bread baskets, butter pots, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, single and double branched candlesticks, cutlery, linen, &c., handsome English rosewood and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, for 16 persons, round dining tables for 8 and 12 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiters, whatnots, dining-room chairs, handsome circular, oblong, pier, sofa, and card tables, with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, centre ottoman, rich drawing-room carpet, ornament stands, square seats, a first-rate full toned Mahogany ground square piano by Collard, in perfect order, a first-class Mahogany full size slate billiard table with bronze 6-light billiard lamp by "Burroughes and Watts, first-rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome parian marble Alabaster figures, Japanese bronze table ornaments, Tucker's plated 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome English iron and blackwood four posts bedsteads, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, handsome toilet and Cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe writing tables, Dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of valuable plants in tubs and pots, iron water tank, a garden engine, &c., &c.

At 2 P. M., on the First day of the Sale.

(The Property of a Gentleman).

A Handsome English-built Light Buggy by Lang & Melvi.
A ditto ditto ditto Dog-cart.
A ditto Australian Mare quiet in single and double Harness.
A ditto Stylish New Dog-cart, made expressly to order for the Late Mr. A. C. Hall.

(The Property of the Late Mr. T. B. Ferguson).

A handsome English-built Light Mail Phaeton, by the celebrated Builders Holland and Holland of Oxford Street, London, in use for six months only.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B. The plants will be sold on Tuesday the 9th, at 7 A. M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUALE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Heirs of the late Punderinath Sukkaramjee deceased, the following valuable landed properties:—

Lot I.

All that piece of land forming portion of the oart called Moghbhat with the messuages and ranges of buildings, with the cocoanut and other trees, standing thereon, situate at Moghbhat Lane (leading to Candaywady lane) outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the Westside of the passage of the said oart in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, the messuages and buildings whereon were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 91, 92, 93 and 93A, respectively, but are now assessed under Nos. 103, 104, 105 and 106, respectively, the said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and contains by admeasurement 932 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the north by the public passage of the said oart on the south by the property of Narayen Ballajee on the east by the public passage of the said oart and on the west, partly by the property of Appajee Soccowjee, partly by the property of Jugonnath Crustnajee, and partly by the property of Luxumibai:—

Lot II.

All that piece of land forming a portion of the oart called Moogbhat with the messuages or range of buildings erected thereon, situate at Moogbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub district of Bhooleshwar, and fronting on the East side of the public passage of the said oart, formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under No 88, but now under No. 100, the said ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, contains by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East by the house of Essobai, widow of Ramchander Bagoba, on the West by the public passage of the said oart, and on the south by the property of Shantaram Narayen.

Lot III.

All that piece of land with the messuages and stables standing thereon, situate on the western side of the passage in Moghbhat oart, and on the south side of MoogbhatLane in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, the said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and the messuages and buildings thereon were formerly assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 118, 118A, 119 and 119A respectively, but are now assessed under Nos. 130, 131 and 132 respectively, the said premises contain by admeasurement 796 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded on the East and South by the passage of the said oart, on the West by the chawls and vacant ground of Balcrustna Moroba, and on the North by Moogbhat Lane aforesaid.

Lot IV.

All that piece of land with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate on the Western side of the passage of the Moogbhat oart, leading to Thackoordwar Street without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,299 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 154, and in the books of the Collector of assessment under No. 84, and bounded on the East and South by the passage of the said oart, and on the West and North by property of Nana Ballajee and Sittaram Ballajee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs, Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, 21 Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron framing and patent pin, in solid Mahogany case, made expressly for India, and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and complete set of wires.

A handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

A Grey Arab Galloway, aged 5, of height 14 hands, sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazar.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, this day, SATURDAY, the 6th of March, at 4 P. M., sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Postonjee Eduljee Shroff, viz:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate lying and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 191, and bounded on the north by the house of Cutrio de Rozario, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a passage, and on the west by the public road. This property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 51.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 192, and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, and on the east by a passage. This property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 42.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan and documents, application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th inst, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases White Gold Prints.
Cases Grey Dhoties.

By order of Thucker Leeladhur Purshotum on account and at the risk of Thucker Currondass Soorjee—

3 Bales Grey Dhoties, 10 yards 49 inch.

By order of Hajee Sullimad Yakoob Sons and Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoossein Essoobally—

10 cases [each a dozen Packets] Brown and Poison's Cornflour

At 2 P. M.

Unless previously disposed of.

A strong Palanquin Shigram in good condition with a showy and strong Bay Arab Horse, 15 hands, and a set of Harness.
A Bran new light Dog Cart.
A second hand Brougham.
A quite new Albert self-driving Light Phaeton, ex Steamer Palermo by William Kinross & Son.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books in General Literature, Handsomely Illustrated, and of the Latest Publication.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they will hold a public sale of a Consignment of valuable Books elegantly bound in cloth guilt recently imported There are upwards of 500 volumes, all elegantly bound and handsomely illustrated. There are several Books of Portraits, Landscapes and Pictures by eminent Artists, which are specially commended to notice. The Sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March 1875, commencing at 1 P. M.

Immediately after these are sold a number of Law and other Books, the property of a Gentleman, will be sold.

The whole will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Catalogues with full particulars are ready, and the books will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, about 50 Tons superior Burmah Teak Board and Scantlings.

In small Convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Electroplated ware, Straw Stem Glassware, Porcelainware, a first-class solid Mahogany Pianoforte, made expressly for India by John Broadwood and Sons. Harmonium, a very handsome Open Carriage in excellent condition, also an English-built light miniature Brougham, a pair of good serviceable Arab Carriage Horses, go in double and single Harness, a collection of choice Plants, &c., at No. 90, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will under instructions from E. Lord Esquire, sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 90, Malabar Hill, the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., full particulars whereof will appear in due time.

Catalogues will be printed, and the Furniture will be on view a week before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first-rate grand square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., on the top floor of 4 and 5, Medows Street, above Mr J. Neuberg's.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovenamed Residence, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. SOUTH.

Full particulars whereof will appear in due time.

The Furniture will be on view on and after the 1st April.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF Mr. & Mrs. D'ARCY READS' ENTERTAINMENT.

COMPLETE SUCCESS.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL FAMILIES OF DESTINCTION.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ.

WILL REPEAT THEIR ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE TOWN HALL, ON SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ... Rs. 3 Third Seats ... Rs. 1
Second Seats ... 2

Doors open at 8-30. Entertainment to commence at 9 P.M.

SIGNOR INZOLI, WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO.

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE, which has been under thorough repairs for some time will be opened before the elite of Bombay Society,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH 1875, on which occasion the members of

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

will entertain the visitors as under.

ART I. (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.)

SHAKESPEARE'S TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

PART II. (IN THE GUZERATI LANGUAGE.)

ONE O'CLOCK.

Entirely New Scenery, the most striking Mechanical Contrivances, and the Richest Dresses have been provided for the occasion, and the second piece has been under preparation for three months.

Reserved Seats—Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance commencing at 8-45 P.M.

A Full Band will be in attendance.

MR. HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MISTARY is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm for procuration from this date.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

1st March 1875.

WITH reference to an advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* of the 30th day of December 1874. Notice is hereby again given to the Public that WAR IS GOING ON between the SULTAN of MACULLA and the JAMADAR of SHEIR, and that the Port of Sheir is blockaded by the Sultan of Maculla and that all Persons, Steamers, Ships and Bugglows attempting to get into the said Port of Sheir or land Goods there, will be fired upon and the Steamers, Ships and Bugglows and the Goods thereon seized and confiscated by the said Sultan of Maculla.—Dated this 5th day of March 1875.

By Order of the Sultan of Maculla.

SALLUM OOMER.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	8,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 " "	6,000	6 " "	75
7 " "	1,000	10 " "	50
4 " "	500	11 " "	40
4 " "	250	11 " "	30
4 " "	200	14 " "	20
4 " "	150	20 " "	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASS, OF FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

Cash Prices.

SPECTACLES, in best blued-steel frames ... per pair ... Rs. 6 0
Do. Cataract do. do. ... " 9 0 to 16 0
EYE-GLASSES, single, in tortoise shell frames, each ... 3 8
Do. double gilt-steel spring folders in tortoise-shell or gilt-steel frames per pair ... 7 0
The above may be had in Gold frames at varying prices.
EYE-GLASSES, *ordinary*, with roughed rim and hole for cord ... each 1 8
Silk Cord for ditto ... per yard 0 4

Mofussil constituents when ordering Spectacles or Eye-Glasses should state whether they are required for "*long*" or "*short*" sight, and send a specimen of *small printed matter* noting the distance from the eyes at which it can be most distinctly read.

EYE PRESERVERS with Coloured Eye Pieces, Horse-shoe shaped, Spoon-haped, and plain Spectacle shaped. GOGGLES and Eye-Preservers with fine wire gauze sides for Railway travelling.

EYE SHADES and BATHS, READING LENSES, OPERA and FIELD GLASSES

A neat case supplied *free* with each pair of Spectacles and Eye Preservers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS, PORCELAIN AND STONE WARES.

TABLE PLATE.

		Fiddle Patterns. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Beaded, Thread Cash. Rs. a.	Lily, or Patterns. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Forks or Spoon, full size	per dozen	27 0	30 0	36 0	40 0
Desert Forks Spoons, full size	"	20 0	22 8	27 0	30 0
Tea Spoons, full size	"	12 8	14 0	16 8	18 0
Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	"	12 8	14 0	18 0	20 0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	Each	1 2	1 4	1 8	1 12
Caddy Spoons	"	0 14	1 0	1 4	1 8
Sugar Spoons	"	1 4	1 8	1 8	1 12
Sugar Tongs	"	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	"	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 8
Ice Tongs	"	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0
Butter Knives	"	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Pickle or Oyster Forks	"	2 4	2 8	2 8	3 0
Toddy Ladles	"	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Sauce do.	"	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Soup do.	"	7 0	8 0	9 0	1 0
Gravy Spoons	"	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0
Marrow Spoons	"	3 0	3 8	3 8	4 0
Chatni Spoons	"	4 0	4 8	4 8	5 0
Sardine Tongs	"	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0
Knife Rests	Per pair	3 0	3 8	3 8	4 0
Fish Helpers	"	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 0
Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each			6 0	6 8
Napkin Rings	Sets from			14 0	40 0

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A. Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A. Credit. Rs. a.	B. Quality Cash. Rs. a.	B. Credit. Rs. a.	C. Quality. Cash Rs. a.	C. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size, per dozen.	27 0	30 0	22 8	25 0	18 0	20 0
Table Knives, second (dessert) size, per dozen.	22 8	25 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	17 0
Meat Carvers, per pair	9 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
Game Carvers, per pair	9 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners, each	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0	7 4	2 8
Complete Sets, as above	72 0	80 0	59 0	66 0	49 4	55 8

Wheel Knife Sharpeners ... Each Rs. 5-8.

NAPKIN RINGS,

Finest African Ivory, Set of six, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

SATURDAY the 6th MARCH 1875.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Doors open at 3. ½ price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. ROYAL WELSH are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1875.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 150 per Share has been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on or before FRIDAY, the 16th day of April, proximo. Discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all Calls paid in anticipation.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the BUNGALOW No. 90, on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of E. Lord, Esquire, proceeding Home. It has a large compound with neat garden and water laid on. It is one of the best houses in the line and has beautiful Verandah all round and every room in the house is open from all sides. Rent only Rs. 200. For inspection and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW No 99, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by Colonel Davidson. It has three bed rooms and has a beautiful view of the sea all round. Rent only Rs. 175. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession the BUNGALOW No. 83, on the top of Malabar Hill, just vacated by M. Mowat, Esquire. Rent Rs. 100, for further particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 96, on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by A. E. Ashley, Esquire. It has a detached upper-storied Bungalow and has an admirable situation. Rent Rs. (225). For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The beautifully situated well-known BUNGALOW, No. 157 on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by the Hon. F. S. Chapman, and formerly occupied by late Mr. Ferguson. It has also an admirable and unsurpassing position. The Rooms are lofty and well ventilated and has spacious Verandah all round the House. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

THE SPACIOUS BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill on Breach Candy, now in the occupation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey. Rent Rs. 300. For inspection and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

A SPACIOUS TWO-STORIED BUNGALOW on the verge of Cumballa Hill, formerly in the occupation of R. M. A. Branson, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENT in a SPACIOUS BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, with every separate convenience. Rent only Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The SPACIOUS HOUSE in Rampart Row, now in the occupation of the Bombay Club. It has several Bed and Bath rooms, Spacious Drawing, Dining, and Billiard-rooms together with large Cook-room and Godowns underneath. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET MIDDLE COLABA, the Upper Storied HOUSE, just vacated by G. W. Moultrie, Esq., for particulars apply to "A," 145, Middle Colaba.

A Highly recommended AYAH who has made several voyages, wishes for a good place or to accompany a LADY or CHILDREN to Europe. Address G., Office of this Paper.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BAY ARAB GALLOWAY standing about 14 hands, address with full particulars as to price, age, &c., to "B. O. Y.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chess Club, will be held at the Club Rooms on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

T. LIDBETTER,
Honorary Secretary (Acting.)

A WIDOW LADY, the daughter of a Retired Officer of the Bombay Army, who has had much experience in the care of CHILDREN desires to receive a FEW to EDUCATE with her OWN. Every home care and comfort. Reference kindly permitted to M. H. STARLING Esq., Bombay, whose Children are now with her, and others. Address Mrs DUNN, Osborn Villa, Bushey, Herts.

TENDERS are invited for the Repairs of the Premises in Elphinstone Circle at present occupied by the BANK OF BENGAL. Plans of the Building and Specifications of the Repairs required can be seen at the Bank.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY the 6th instant.

F. A. GILLAM, Acting Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 2nd March 1875.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock, on the 12th instant, for the PURCHASE of a quantity of Cast Iron. The iron can be inspected at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly. Eight days allowed to the purchaser to remove the Iron. Terms Cash against delivery.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

9, Elphinstone Circle, 3rd March 1875.

NOTICE.—For LEASE for 99 YEARS, or a shorter period, a plot of land measuring 2-35-10 or thereabouts situated at Coorla, suited for excavation or building.

Individuals desirous of leasing the same to apply to the undersigned with clear specification as to terms under which they will agree to lease the land. No application will be received after the 1st May next.

The land will be pointed out by the Mamledar of Salsette to any one who may desire to inspect it.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 27th February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,100 BRAKE BLOCKS of various sizes to be cut out of the best Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber.

The whole to be delivered within 6 months of date of acceptance of Tender.

Sketches of the Blocks, price 8 annas, together with particulars of number required of each can be obtained upon application at the Store-keeper's Office Byculla.

Sealed Tenders which must specify the price for each description delivered at the Stores Depot Byculla will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle Bombay up to noon on Wednesday the 17th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total amount.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Byculla, 10th February, 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of three lakhs of PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS, eight inches long cut from best well seasoned Moulmein Teak Timber free from Sap, Shakes &c.

To be made by Machine exact to standard size and finished clean accurately to gauge or Template which may be seen at the office of the undersigned and subject to the approval of the Company's Engineer.

One lakh to be delivered within two months of date of acceptance of Tender and the balance during the subsequent month.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, Tender for keys, and which must specify the rate per thousand delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle Bombay up to noon on Wednesday the 24th instant after which hour no Tender will be received.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent upon the estimated total amount.

The Acting Agent does bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office Byculla, 1st March 1875.

UNDER ADVICES FROM JARNAC, OUR QUOTATIONS FOR

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNACS.

Henceforth will be as follow, viz.:—

* One Star	Rs.	21- 0	per dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	"	22- 8	" "
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	"	22- 8	" case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	"	24- 8	" "
** Two Stars	"	23-12	" dozen.
*** Three Stars	"	27- 0	" "
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior	"	38- 0	" "

The above quotations are subject to 5 per cent. discount for cash payment.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
4th March 1875.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats*," "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made*." "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets*." "*Nursing Stays*," Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jarquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles*."

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case ... Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses ... Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case ... " 16 | Steel Eyeglasses ... " 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany wood with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one and two seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Ponce Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c. Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES AND BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c, either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettee, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR à BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

"DHOOTIES."—The most approved LOOMS for WEAVING and MACHINERY for WINDING Colored Yarns is made by Mr. HENRY LIVESEY, Greenbank Foundry, Blackburn, England.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
" elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	300
" handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
" of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
" Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
" for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
" for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
" exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
" of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
" Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

PROFESSOR EUGENE ROEHN, who has recently arrived in Bombay from Paris, and who is a member of several scientific bodies French and Foreign, and holds several diplomas and medals of honour, puts his services at the disposal of schools and colleges for the tuition of the French and Spanish languages, Drawing in pencil or in water colours, Geography, Arithmetic, the Principles of History, and Natural History, and general education.

Professor E. ROEHN would agree to take employment in a private family as resident professor in town or country on reasonable terms.

For references, apply to Dr. GERSON DA CUNHA, or at the French Consulate or Mr. DE BONSSIGNAC.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN

On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
N. B. Please write Legibly.
Full particulars every Tuesday.

MESSRS. THACKER VINING & Co., beg to direct attention to the following valuable Books just imported some of which can be sold much under the published prices:—

The ITALIAN SCHOOL OF DESIGN being a series of Facsimiles of original drawings by the most eminent Painters and Sculptors of Italy, by W. Y. Ottley, large folio *half morocco published at 12 guineas* ... Rs. 60 0
The FLORENTINE SCHOOL OF DESIGN, by the same author *published at 6 guineas* ... 50 0
SHAW'S HAND BOOK OF THE ART OF ILLUMINATION as practised during the Middle Ages, with a description of the Metals, Pigments and Processes employed by the Artist at different periods, Folio, published £5-5-0 ... [illegible] 0
ILLUSTRATIONS OF FURNITURE from the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris, with Examples of Similar Articles from Royal Palaces and Noble Mansions by J. Braund, Folio ... 25 0
AMERIGO VESPUCCI, Son Caractère, ses Ecrits et ses Navigations *folio* Lima 1865 ... 21 0
DAY'S FISHES OF MALABAR 4 to *published at* £2-2-0 15 0
IBN KHALLIKANS Biographical Dictionary translated from the Arabic. 4 vols 4 to published at £8-8-0 ... 50 0
AGASSIZ Etudes Critiques sur les MOLLUSQUES FOSSILES 4to *half bound* ... 40 0
CATAFAGO'S ARABIC DICTIONARY ... 14 0
AVESTA: The Religious Books of the Parsees from Professor Spiegel's German translation of the Original MSS ... 12 8
REDHOUSE'S English and TURKISH LEXICON ... 12 8
POPULAR POETRY OF PERSIA as found in the adventures and Improvisations of Kurroglou and the Songs of the people inhabiting the Shores of the Caspian ... 7 8
OUSLEY'S Notices of PERSIAN POETS ... 8 12
SACY'S ALFIYYA, on Quintessence de la Grammaire Arabe ... 3 4
FARIS' ARABIC GRAMMAR ... [illegible]
RUBAIYAT of OMAR KHYYAM the Astronomer Poet of Persia rendered into English Verse ... 4 12
LAILI and MAJNUN; a Poem from the Original Persian of NAZAMI by Jas Atkinson ... 4 4
CHRONICLES of RABBI JOSEPH Ben Joshua Ben Meir, the Sphardi, translated from the Hebrew by Bialloblotzky 2 vols ... 10 8
MORLEY'S DIGEST of Indian Law Reports published at £1-10-0 ... 65 0
PRICHARD'S NATURAL HISTORY of MAN 2 Vols *coloured plates* with Atlas of 6 Ethnographical Maps ... 20 0
FELLOW'S COINS of ANCIENT LYCIA before the Reign of Alexander ... 8 0
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HOOKER'S NIGER FLORA ... 10 0

THACKER, VINING & CO.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,[illegible]

Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH MARCH 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed as it opened, quiet at unchanged prices, sales 15,000 bales; but this morning with the American receipts again slightly over the corresponding date last year, a less favourable feeling was reported; the market opened dull and the sales only promised to reach 12,000 bales. In New York Mid-Uplands on the spot was quoted at 16⅝ cents., an advance of ⅛, while futures were ⅛ lower. The American figures to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Thursday's receipts	11,000	10,000	10,000
Six day's "	77,000	83,000	63,000
Total recta. since 1st Sept.	2,976,000	3,135,000	2,776,000

The London General Produce Markets continue unaltered. Reuter's weekly metal quotations are unchanged, with the one exception of Tile Copper, which is £1 per ton lower. Rupee Paper is still given at the same level.

Consols this morning were still quoted at 93¾; French Rentes at 103; Bar Silver 57¼d. per oz.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is by no means favourable, discounts showing an increase of £1,375,000 while the Reserve is £812,500 and Bullion £250,000 lower. The most adverse item apparently is the increase in Discounts, but it is just possible that this is owing in a great measure to the usual renewals of trade bills on the 4th of the month, and in the meantime with the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills at 3¾ per cent. there is nothing to indicate a probability of dearer money.

STERLING Exchange opened this morning with a decidedly weaker feeling, which has been maintained during the day, and rates may be called 1/32d easier all round. There is nothing really to induce an important movement in the market either one way or the other, but there are for the moment more buyers than sellers, which is sufficient to account for the easier tendency. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ... 1s. 10 1/16 to 3-32d p. Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10 15-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight... 1s. 10 7/16
Documents 3 months' sight,... 1s. 10 15-32d.

In Drafts on Calcutta and Government Paper no transactions of any moment have transpired and rates are accordingly nominally unaltered.

SHARES are very quiet and as a rule unchanged in value, but Spinning and Weaving Scrip is perhaps just a shade firmer.

The COTTON market is quiet, at in most cases slightly easier prices, and on the spot purchases have not been large Ginned Broach, however, continues to be an exception Rs. 240 per candy full pressed, being the rate now quoted for the best cotton. This level though, is entirely due to excessive contracts and extreme speculation and has no solid basis. On the contrary we are now quite ½d. per lb. over Liverpool arrival currencies, and once the forward sales are nearly covered, we must look for comparatively easier prices. For Akote Rs. 197 to Rs, 199 may be quoted, and for Good fair Omrawuttee Rs. 195 but this latter description is extremely scarce, Mowa Bhownugger is in less request and is now offered at Rs. 197 for forward delivery Yesterday's receipts were 12,244 bales making 51,150 bales for the six days.

In FREIGHTS there has really been no change. For ready steamer £2-7-6 is still the quotation, and for forward there is no disposition to make engagements. Sailing ships are very dull at £2-2 6 to £2-7-6 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are quiet at previous figures only a very moderate business being done from first hands.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	28½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	155	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	13 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,650
300	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	725
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	2000		Alfred Mills Co	1,100
158	2,000	1,000	200ps	Apollo Press Co	3,200
425	1,000	all	...	Bellary	640 ex.
800	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	540
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co	1,300
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	250
400	1,500	all	37½ps	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	140
500	1,800	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	3,500
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,030
180	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	3,300
800	2,000	2,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
800	1,000	all	100 p	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co	445
8125	40	25	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	475
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	750
120	...	1,500	250 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,875
200	1,300	all	200 ps	Sassoon Press Co	1,070
400	500	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co	405
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,050
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,245
1,600	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	220
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,010
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,525
1,500	1,250	all	125p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,150
1,400	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,315
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,150
720	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,250
......	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,150
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,750
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,255
1,050	1,000	all	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
4,000	618	all	68*	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,120 ex
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£[illegible]	218-3-5	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
......	£20	3 14 6	do	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£[illegible]	65 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
......	£18	[illegible] 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,235
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	130
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,225
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
——	90	19½	...	Bank of China	1
——	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
——	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,730
1,000	50	all	11p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
800	500	300	17p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,200	500	all	7 p.c	Treacher & Co	390
......	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	40

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 27th February 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,28,500	12	0
Merchandise	4,69,329	0	0
Electric Telegraph	1,064	0	0
Earth Trains	615	0	0
Total Rs.	6,28,508	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ... Total Rs.	5,77,353	4	0
Increase Rs.	51,155	8	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ALBATROSS, 922 tons, Captain T. Bryson, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE SHIP EXCELSIOR, 1,217 tons, Captain J. J. Goslin, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain T. Jones, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE SHIP JANET COURT, 936 tons, Captain J. Crawford, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 6,352 bales cotton, and 306 cwts. rapeseed.

A. H. LLOYDS CO.'S S.S. ARETUSA, 960 tons, Captain P. Taglisni, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE S. S. PEARL, 360 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (March 2nd) with a cargo of 150 bales cotton and 24 cases ghee, and seven second class and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. CASHMERE, 656 tons, Captain R. N. Turner, sailed yesterday for P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bunder Abbas—Mr. Godrez Meherban and two servants. For P. Gulf—Mr. George Dawson. For Muscat—Mr. Abdoolrehmon bin bin Essau. For Kurrachee—Mrs. Calaishe and four children. For Bussorah—Mr. Mahomed Hoosein. For different ports—Fifty deck passengers.

THE S.S. ROYAL WELSH, 926 tons, Captain G. C. Coates, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from London (January 30th), via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3,540 bundles iron hoops, 477 kegs copper, 12 cases wine, 24 packages envelopes, 22 casks ale, 25 cases pickles, 4 cases cod liver oil, 50 casks disinfecting powder, 44 cases oilmanstore, 10 casks soda, 9 cases medicine, 44 cases zinc, 11 cases candles, 15 cases paper, 8 cases cutlery, 62 bales piece goods, 520 kegs iron nails, 1 cask whiskey, 9 packages glassware, 11 cases lamps, 48 cases confectionery, 827 packages window glass, 64 boxes soap, 155 cases tin plates, 10 bundles and 4,702 bars iron, 14 cases corks, 13 packages wine and spirit, 1 case gold thread, 2 cases mettle sheets, 50 barrels coal pitch, 25 packages bottles, and 10 casks cement. She spoke s.s. Good Hope and ship Prince Saltykoff. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Royal Welsh (s)	Coates	London, Jany 20.
5	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, March, 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Sagamore	Wood	Havre.
	Cashmere (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Phlox (s)	Jones	Carwar &c.
	Aretusa (s)	Taglisni	Trieste &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Janet Court, Carwford, to Havre.
Ship Excelsior, Joslin, to Rangoon.
Ship Albatross, Bryson, Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Indus, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Mary Stenhouse, to Liverpool.
Ship Cyrene, to Falmouth.
Ship M. & E. Cox, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindomora, s, 200 boxes tin plates, Abdoolally Sumsoodeen.
Caledonian, s, 10 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Walmer Castle, 400 casks cement, Joseph Soares.
Vindomora, s, 25 cases slates, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.
Caledonian, s, 32 cases stout, Sorabjee Cawasjee.
Hindoo, s, 50 boxes brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 10 packages paper, Shaik Ahmed Noordin; 60 boxes candles, R W Pathuck & Co; 16 cases thread, Esmail Abdool Rehmon; 25 cases sherry, Aderjee Cooverjee & Co; 24 bales printing paper, Mohomedbhoy Jamaloodin; 15 bottles quicksilver, Jairaz Peerbhoy.
Indus s, 45 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Zambesi, s, 12 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 3 barrels wine L C Pinto.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Hahneman, 300 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
Clydesdale, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Berengaria, 900 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 300 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
Melmerby, 500 cwts myrabollanes, Ralli Brothers; 900 cwts linseed, Shamjee Veerjee.
Royal Alexandria, 750 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton Killick, Nixon & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 400 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Propontis, s, 36 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 311 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 137 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 190 bales cotton, N Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 50 bales wool D Govindjee.
Caledonian, s, 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollanes, Ralli Brothers; 62 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 799½ cwts linseed, Heeranund Kheeldass; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
Enmore, s, 225 cwts hemp, Daval Veerjee; 750 cwts linseed, Heptoola Shaik Adom; 1,177 bales cotton Gaddum & Co; 183 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 143 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 47 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 60 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coorjee; 88 bales cotton, Chutoorbhooj Loya.
Stag, s, 750 cwts linseed Hunsraz Dewjee & Co; 600 bales cotton Killick, Nixon & Co; 336 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 52 bales; Vithuldass Coorjee; 50 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder cotton 54 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Leeladhur.
Hindoo, s, 44 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 424 bales cotton Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pomona, s, 4½ cwts cotton seed & 63 cwts galangal, Toolsidass Cursondass; 160 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 4 cases fishmaws, & 124 cwts nuxvomica, Rezubally Aliruza.
Indus, s, 800 bags coffee, 100 bags pepper, 30 bales hides, & 160 packges shell, P & O Co.
Louisa, 150 cwts coir yarn, Anundjee Govindjee.
Hanah Law, 900 cwts linseed, Nursey Khuttow; 205 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Calipso, s, 61 casks coffee B I S N Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Calipso, s, 20 boxes tea, 11½ cwts pepper, & 16 cwts ginger, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 300 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Calipso, s, 93 casks Coffee, B I S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso, s, 200 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso, s, 548½ cwts pepper, Austrian Trading Co; 250 packages coffee, B I S N Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 125 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; [illegible] bales, cotton Finlay Muir & Co; 140 bales cotton, Dayall Bhimjee.; 457 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 16 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glendower, 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 85 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia, s, 9 bundles silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin; 1 bundle shawls, Essoofshaw Ahmedshaw; 10 packages turmerick, M M Meesree.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cyrene, 1,400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pera, s, 5½ cwts fishmaws, G Johnmohomed; 21½ cwts sharkfins, Mohomed Nuthoo; 259 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 25 bales cotton, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 11 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 2 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 33 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail & Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 47 chests opium, N J Abram; 1 chest opium, S Dowlutram; 114 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 2 chests opium, Hajareemul Gooroomukroy; 24 chests opium, Tatta & Co; 23 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 15 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 21 chests opium, T Gunshamd ss; 16 chests opium, C Jdaraz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pera, s, 30 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 15 chest opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 12 chests opium, Manelall Malloo; 12½ chests opium, G Singaney.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Willcock, Capt, 3rd Bl Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Vandugucht, Col, Bl Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Smith, Capt 15th Regt B I, from furlough, from England.
Smith, Major, Madras R E, from furlough from England.
Case, Capt, Bl Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Shiphy, Major, Bl 40th Regt, exchange, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Jervo'se, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.
Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Benson, Major, Bengal 34th Regt, to join, to Mhow.
Wallace, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 8 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 26 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	Mar. 9 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Mar. 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 8	Monday	Mar 22
"	Mar. 15	"	Mar 29

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHRYSTAL—March 2nd, at Gudduck, Dharwar Districts, the wife of P. Crystal Esq. of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOOPER—February 25th, at Sitapur, Oudh, the wife of John Hooper, C. S., of a daughter.
SEVESTRE—February 26th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. J. D. Sevestre, P. W. D., of a daughter.
YORK—March 2nd, at Allahabad, the wife of H. K. York, of a son.

DEATHS.

ROBINSON—February 27th, at the Medical College, Harona, the beloved wife of W. H. Robinson, age 38.
SIMONS—March 1st, at No. 3, Hill's Lane, Sandford Lane, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Simons, aged 1 month and 22 days

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP in WAITING is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at Government House. Parell, on TUESDAY the 9th instant, Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 P.M.

Government House, Parell, 1st March 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

THE *Pioneer* is lost in admiration of the diplomatic adroitness of Sir Lewis Pelly in assuming that Mulharrao must have been sincere when he promised to carry out important administrative reforms, and in proceeding, as the successor and representative of Mulharrao, to realize that prince's "own programme." Admitting the cleverness of this attempt on the part of Sir Lewis Pelly to reply by anticipation to the objections of critics who have already begun to ask why, when the Gaekwar is only "suspended" from office, the Governor General's Agent takes it upon himself to rebuild the State from its foundations, we must at the same time own that such tricks of policy seem to us very pitiful, and that we should have been far better pleased if Sir Lewis could have said frankly, and without disguise, "The government of the country has come into our hands, and we mean to remodel it in such a way that the people shall have in future no just cause of complaint." The affectation of confidence in Mulharrao's promises, and of a desire to push on, during the interregnum, a work of reform which is known to have engaged the Maharaja's warmest sympathies, imposes upon no one, not even upon Sir Lewis Pelly himself. For, as we have pointed out in a previous article, Sir Lewis is careful to say, not that he had absolute faith in Mulharrao's sincerity, but merely that personally he had had no cause to believe him insincere. "*So far as I am aware,*" are the significant words of the wary diplomatist, "His Highness was sincerely desirous of redeeming the past and of thoroughly reforming his administration." Yet in the same despatch Sir Lewis, with a few strokes of his skilful pen, describes the anarchy into which the State had fallen through the utter disbelief of all classes of the population of Baroda in Mulharrao's princely word. There existed a political combination on the part of the nobles and the military, and the passive resistance of the agricultural classes almost amounted to rebellion. Suddenly, Mulharrao was replaced by Sir Lewis Pelly, and the latter renewed the promises the former had so often made and broken. Then, as at the touch of an enchanter's wand, order took the place of anarchy, and a spirit of general contentment was diffused throughout the land. The change of Government had given the people, instead of a faithless native ruler, a representative of the British Government; and happily, whatever intriguers may say, the trading and agricultural classes who form the bulk of the population of India have still full confidence in the will and the power of the British Government to keep its word. The inhabitants of the Baroda State are, in fact, satisfied for the time because their country has been practically annexed to the British dominions, and because under British rule, they feel sure, they will be fairly treated. It is idle, therefore, to talk as if Sir Lewis Pelly were simply doing now what Mulharrao would have done. Mulharrao, as Sir Lewis himself must be well aware if his account of the state of popular feeling is correct, could not have reformed the administration in such a manner as to appease his discontented subjects; for His Highness's own personal character formed the great bar to the improvement of the State. Why, then, does Sir Lewis Pelly take the trouble to exhibit himself in masquerade as the agent of the Gaekwar, instead of priding himself as he legitimately might do on the courage and skill with which he has created a new polity for Baroda? For no other reason than that he is the too faithful servant of a Government which rightly ranks him as one of the ablest of its Political Agents. That Government has put itself into a false position by declaring that it will have Baroda properly governed and yet will not bring the country under British rule; so Sir Lewis Pelly has been compelled to find an ingenious mode of reconciling the introduction of a thoroughly British system with the Viceroy's promise to restore a native administration, by representing himself as only doing now what Mulharrao would have done. What can be thought of a policy which transforms a man who might justly rely on his deeds for fame into a man of phrases—phrases which to the moles and bats of Indian journalism seem full of divine wisdom, but which will be remembered, and quoted against the Government of India for many a year, by the friends of the Prince who is supposed to have been "sincerely anxious to redeem the past?" Anglo-Indian opinion is already unanimous in condemning as premature and injudicious the pledge given to the Gaekwar's House in the Viceregal Proclamation; and, though it has been said that this pledge was inserted at the instance of the Secretary of State, we have been strangely misinformed if the India Office would not have preferred having the question of annexation left open.

CAPTAIN MARRYATT, in one of his novels, recommends Naval Officers in their leisure hours to imagine themselves in situations of danger or difficulty, in order that, when the perils incident to a nautical life come practically upon them, they may not be taken by surprise or be at a loss what to do. The notion is indubitably a good one, and may be applied to other things than seamanship. For instance, were a great uprising of the people to occur in India, it would be well to be prepared in some measure for the consequences. Before the Mutiny of 1857 no such preparation was made, or even attempted, and the result was that many valuable English lives were sacrificed to the overweening confidence of people who would not, and could not, believe in the possibility of an outbreak. At that time we had no forts, or any coign of vantage to retreat to,—scarcely a place in the country whither we might despatch ladies and children for security; nor do we know that at the present moment we are any better off in this respect, though the Hill stations in the three Presidencies are well suited to the purpose. It has often struck us that Hills like the Neilgherries, with a railway to their base, could be made a strategical post of enormous strength for the English in India. They only want a little fortification in their weakest places to form a natural fortress from which all the natives in the country could not drive us while awaiting re-inforcements from England. Accepting Captain Marryatt's advice, let us consider, we won't say a *probable*, but a *possible* situation in which we might find ourselves any day. Let us suppose that a great war is raging in Europe, and that our British Army at home has suffered immense loss. The disaffected out here, aided by agents of our enemies in Europe, have stirred up the people to revolt, and the Indian garrison, weakened by fighting, sickness, and the usual calamaties of war, find it all they can do to hold the Empire against its foes. Our only hope is in re-inforcements from Europe; but these are delayed while England is trying to raise them by conscription, or is offering money freely to any foreign mercenaries that will fight her battles. The Suez Canal too is closed as a part of the trouble at home, and our Generals in India are fearful of risking a battle without reserves to cover a possible defeat. Here we have, to use an expressive vulgarism,—a pretty kettle of fish to fry,—and our army, in the field, of 30,000 men would be liable to be surrounded from the four points of the compass, presuming the revolt to be general.

No place on the plains of India could afford us any effective natural protection under the circumstances contemplated; but let even a moiety of that army occupy some of our great mountain fastnesses, at the same time commanding their *ghats* with guns, and we might calmly wait a better state of affairs in Europe, and the arrival of re-inforcements, careless of anything a native army could do against us. No native army would venture to attack us in such a place, say, as Ootacamund, and, though we might temporarily lose our prestige on the plains of India, we should not lose it altogether as would be the case were we driven into the sea, having no better refuge to fall back upon than our fleet. Of course it is a part of our British creed to believe that we never can be beaten; nevertheless, great disasters have at times befallen our arms, and what has happened before may happen again. To lose a battle under the circumstances contemplated would be fatal; but we should have to risk the chance had we no strong place to fall back upon until such time as we received re-inforcements.

It is our policy now to have no forts or fortifications in India worth mentioning. We will not shut ourselves up behind stone walls, but manfully go out to meet any enemy, and like Clive at Plassey are prepared to stake everything on the success of one battle. Doubtless, as a rule, we could do nothing better than this, but there are exceptional situations, such as we have described, where strong positions would be everything to us as the means of gaining time; and with such mountain fastnesses as are to be found on the Western Ghats, the Neilgherries, and the Himalayas, we should not want for the *desiderata*. This suggests the long vexed question of quartering our English soldiers almost altogether on the hills. Where—as in the instance of the Neilgherries—a railway connects the hills with all parts of the country, there seems no objection to be urged against this movement; but on the contrary there are apparent advantages in it. Our British soldiers, so costly and so precious in these times, would retain their health and vigour on the hills, and we should not have them languishing, as now, in such fever dens as we give them on the plains; and quartered on the mountains they would render such places impregnable posts in time of danger. Our hills, if used as fortresses, could be made to feed any number of men without extraneous assistance, and their height, ruggedness, and fever belts of jungle are strong natural protection against an enemy. There is a vast difference between shutting up eight or ten thousand men in a fort, and causing them to hold a strong natural position like an Indian mountain sanitarium; but, though this distinction is not recognised now, it will have better justice done to it, perhaps, when the necessity arises for us to make the most of the few British bayonets we have in this country. In the case of any revolt or rising in India the hills appear to be the proper place whither to send ladies, children, and the sick. They would be perfectly safe there, were the hills garrisoned, and to some extent fortified as places of refuge; nor would there be much difficulty in reaching the hills at the commencement of an outbreak, if the mountains were connected—as they should be—by rail with all the main lines and chief cities of the Empire. In the Madras Presidency it is intended to run the rail from the base of the Neilgherries to the summit, and Madras is wise in her generation in his matter. Let her supplement this by rendering the Neilgherry hills a strong strategical post, garrisoned by British troops, and Madras, at least, might laugh at any possible recurrence of the sanguinary atrocities of '57, so far as she is concerned, with the army or people. The other Presidencies might do the same; and thus render themselves secure against the worst horrors of an an outbreak. It was only—as in the Mutiny—when we were at a loss for any place of refuge but the sea, that the natives had the power seriously to injure us; give us the Mountains as posts to fall back upon and we may defy any possible enemy here until such time as re-inforcements enable us to beat him in the field.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

MR. HOLLOWAY—whom everyone has heard of—seems to be earning notoriety in a way of his own which shuts out all competitors. It is different entirely from the notoriety he has earned as the largest advertiser in the world. He is following the example of the late Mr. G. Peabody by giving away a quarter of a million sterling for one particular object but, he has done more than that, for he has promised to give more than that large sum should it be required. This magnificent gift is only one amongst others that Mr. Holloway has made differing only in amount. The object Mr. Holloway has now in view is to found a college for ladies, near London, and he offers £250,000 to establish a Ladies' University, and more if required. He recently expended £100,000 in the erection of a Sanitarium for the insane; and he has lately given £100,000 to a London Convalescent Hospital. Mr. Holloway has thus disposed of nearly half a million of his money: his latest project will give the girls as well as boys University training. When the new Ladies College is completed it will be handed over to the nation, to which it will be dedicated.

THE delay that occasionally takes place in the submitting of official reports, especially sanitary reports, has often been noticed and censures have been administered, but seldom has delay been so long as in the case of the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for the year 1873, which has only just made its appearance Now that it has come it seems to be nearly useless, not only because of the time that has elapsed but also because the Report itself contains little that is really useful. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal remarks that "the returns from the selected areas (urban and rural), are the only part of these statistics which can be accepted as even approximately correct." Further His Honor remarks that the subjects of meteorology and the supply of food are only indirectly connected with the question of the public health, and that the former, though it should not be excluded, does not require a separate section, whilst on the latter subject the mass of figures and tabular statements might have been struck out altogether as they have no direct bearing upon the proper subjects of the Report, the sanitary condition of the people. No accurate statistics of births and deaths from the whole area of Bengal have been obtained. In 1871 the ratio of four deaths only in a thousand of the population of 66 millions was shown, and in 1872 the ratio was only 5·86 per thousand, whilst for 1873 the figures were only 7·75 per thousand. No correct notion can be formed of the death-rate from statistics like these.

Passing by the Report some notice may be given to the history of the enquiries made by Dr. Jackson, the Sanitary Commissioner, in 1871 and 1872 into the causes of the epidemic fever in Burdwan, which has always been a mystery, hitherto not satisfactorily explained, notwithstanding several attempts that have been made by several competent persons. Dr. Jackson says that no *remedial measures* would arrest the progress and devastation of such a fever as visits Burdwan. The cessation of the fever has been almost as sudden as the outbreak, without any change being effected in the condition of the villages; drainage, climate, water-supply, &c., remaining the same. But *preventive* measures might be adopted. Under this head are included all measures of general sanitation, such as proper water-supply, the periodical cleansing and deepening of tanks, proper drainage in the villages, garden cultivation in villages, and the encouragement of emigration from over populated tracks. With regard to the *Eucalyptus Globulus* or blue gum-tree, which is said to possess the power of completely depriving marsh lands of their moisture, Dr. Jackson observes that the district of Burdwan is not a marsh, the presence of water in and on the soil during a certain portion of the year is not an accident, but intentional and necessary to the present kind of cultivation. This tree would absorb the rain and prevent its lying on the surface but that would be no boon to Lower Bengal. It is even doubtful if the tree would live in the dry soil of north Burdwan and Beerbhoom during the months of January and May. This tree might absolutely *need* a marsh to supply it, and for that reason would not thrive in these tracts. The Burdwan fever dies out of itself, and, adds Dr. Jackson, "care must be taken that the *Eucalyptus Globulus* is not credited with an improvement that is the result of the natural course of things." Dr. Jackson presumably, therefore, falls back upon the preventive measures already referred to.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY.

ALL the worst anticipations of declining trade seem to be fulfilled by the figures disclosed in the Board of Trade Returns for January, issued on Monday last. They are without exception the worst we have ever had, and their significance is all the greater because they compare with a period which itself represented a heavy decline from the epoch of buoyant prosperity three years ago. The total declared value of our exports last month was £16,986,760 against £19,472,467 in January 1874, and £20,298,547 in January 1873. The falling off cannot be ascribed to any special cause, for it is not to one country more than another, or in one article more than another; it is evenly distributed over the entire range of commodities, textiles perhaps leading the way. Woollen and worsted manufactures show a reduction of 9 per cent., cotton yarn has fallen off 1,600,000 lbs., and piece goods 20,700,000 yards. The total value of cotton yarn exported was last month £997,092, against £1,262,722 in January 1874, and £1,386,102 in January 1873; that of cotton manufactures was £4,760,974 last month, against £5,366,518 in January 1874, and £4,978,836 in January 1873. The proportions of these goods to Bombay were as follows:—cotton yarn, 568,000 lbs. last month, against 798,400 lbs. in January 1874; piece goods, 26,869,100 yards, against 35,786,400 yards in January 1874. One or two points are obvious on the surface of these returns. The decrease in the shipments to certain parts of the East—China having in this way lost ground like Bombay—is of course explained by the bad accounts received here of those markets. Again, the constant and heavy decline in the export of worked iron to the United States agrees with what was to be expected from the badness of the demand there, after the financial crisis in the autumn of 1873, and from the progress made by the Americans in their own iron manufactures. The shipments of rails, for instance, from this side have fallen from 27,838 tons in January 1873, to 2,376 tons last month, and to all appearance will soon cease altogether. The comment on this incident is supplied by the South Wales strike and lock-out, which is only a tardy admission by makers here, that, without something like a revolution in the cost of production, it will be impossible either to get back the markets lost or to retain even those we have. Of course the warning will be lost on our working men, whose obstinacy seems to increase in an inverse ratio to the amount of enlightenment contributed from all sources to bear upon these subjects. So long as there is a tradesman to give trust and a journal to express sympathy, the Welsh miners will hold out. If they do the masters will take the next step which the actual position of trade justifies and suggests. They will insist on a reduction of 20 per cent. instead of 10, and will not open their works until the drop is accepted. So well is this understood by all who have studied the question that the wiser heads among the leaders of the men, Halliday for example, try all they can privately to make the men surrender lest a worse thing befall them. The Board of Trade returns come in good time to strengthen this view.

Last summer I mentioned in one of my letters, written during the session of Parliament, that the London banks and private bankers were in arms against the invasion of their domain by the Scotch banks, who had opened branches here and in the North of England, and had with characteristic pertinacity, elbowed the slow moving Southron out of the way. Last year a deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and called his attention to the defect in the Act of 1845 which left the Scotch banks free, without surrendering their rights of issue, to open branches in London while English banks of issue could not; but, as Sir Stafford Northcote would not take the task of repression on himself, the London bankers had to go elsewhere, and they found a champion in Mr. Goschen. He obtained leave on Monday to bring in a bill to amend the Acts relating to banking, with the avowed object of preventing Scotch banks from trading in London. It is, however, a timid, in fact a cowardly measure, for it does not deal with the Irish banks which commit exactly the same offence as the Scotch ones. Mr. Goschen's reason is clear enough. He knows that to assail the Irish banks as well as the Scotch would be to bring a nest of hornets about his ears, and he fancies that the latter having few representatives in the House of Commons, and those few singularly useless as speakers or obstructives, he will easily pass the measure if the Government give a passive support. One effect of the Home Rule agitation is thus most favourable to what may be called the purely selfish interests of Ireland. Propose a money vote in the House of Commons for an Irish purpose, and though it may be unfair to the rest of the United Kingdom, it is pretty certain to pass under the taunt that its rejection would give a fresh stimulus to Home Rule, in other words, to sedition. In the same way an attack on any Irish institution, whether it be the over manned judicial Bench or the native banks, would be fiercely resented as another insult prompted by the Saxon instincts of prejudice and oppression. If Mr. Goschen adds Ireland to his Bill we shall have the Irish members getting up one after another and saying that "bedad Oireland wont submit to be trampled upon by a base Saxon Parliament, and to have its iligant notes traited with contimpt as only dirty paper," and then Mr. Goschen, a quiet man, who does not want to make enemies, will meekly bow to the storm and withdraw that part of his Bill. What chance the Scotch members have of successful opposition I hardly know, but unless the Government or the Irish representatives aid them I should think they will be powerless. The odd thing, moreover, is that the measure must in operation be defective as well as one-sided. The Royal Bank of Scotland, for instance, got a special Act passed for its own benefit last year, and it has opened a branch in London. I presume it will be unaffected by Mr. Goschen's measure, if passed. It is on the whole a pity the Bill was ever thought of. But the amount of narrow jealousy here of Scotch interlopers is really strong still, and it is a pitiable result of all our attempts at free trade that the prejudices of a past time should thus he successfully set in motion. Of course the real remedy for the competition threatened by Scotch banks is a display of similar energy and liberality to customers. The great London joint stock banks, I believe, are indifferent on the subject; they have as much business as they care about, and know that the field is wide enough for all. It is the smaller institutions in the provinces that are moving in the matter, whereas what they ought to do is, instead of whining for aid from Parliament, to retaliate on their keen rivals by carrying the war into the enemy's camp and establishing branches in the south of Scotland. They could not carry their note issue there; but neither do the Scotch banks bring their note issue with them over the border.

The various marine insurance companies which have lately issued their reports and held their meetings have had generally to lament a most unprofitable year's trading. All have made increased losses, some have paid reduced dividends, others which paid dividends for the first half of the year could not pay them for the second; while yet others have paid none at all. At the meeting of the Home and Colonial Association, which, though not one of the leading marine insurance companies, is still a highly respectable concern, the chairman lamented the losses of last year and ascribed them mainly to the class of steamers navigating the Suez Canal, or rather it would be more correct to say built for that particular trade. This is a point I called attention to three years ago. Underwriters are only now beginning to understand that a steamer may be very well fitted to go through the Canal, and yet may not be at all the kind of craft for the Bay of Biscay, the Indian Ocean, or the Mediterranean. In my opinion the result of all these discussions and of the Plimsoll agitation will be that the Bill just introduced by Sir Charles Adderley, the President of the Board of Trade, for amending the laws relating to merchant shipping, will be made much more stringent and will be decorated with provisions, which it at present lacks, for bringing home responsibility to owners who send to sea vessels overloaded or undermanned. I believe the leading shipowners not only do not object to this, but would rather hail it as an improvement.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce had a special meeting on Tuesday at which the subject of the Indian import duties was again mentioned. You must understand that the late visit of the Marquis of Salisbury to Cottonopolis has given a prodigious impetus to this movement, and there is no chance of the agitation now subsiding quietly. The Secretary reported to this meeting of the Board that the Madras Chamber of Commerce had decided in favour of retaining the duties, but the Bombay Chamber took the same view as that of Manchester, while Calcutta had not yet spoken on the subject. He also said he had recently received a number of balance sheets of some of the most successful and latest built spinning and weaving mills in Bombay. The allowances for depreciation in these ranged from 1 to 2½ per cent. per annum, so that, as would be generally conceded, too little, by at least 5 per cent., had thus been set aside for depreciation, and a further 5 to 7 per cent. of the profits could be distinctly traced to the protective action of the duties. A good proportion of the recent dividends of 20 per cent. and even 24 per cent. had been derived artificially. Another fact revealed by these balance-sheets was that no mill yet started in Bombay had cost less than 60s. per spindle and £60 per loom, including buildings and all preliminary expenses. The Board resolved to await a reply to its last communication to the India Office before taking any action in the matter.

As respects the dividends paid by Indian mills, however, I observe a letter in one of the Manchester papers which corrects the above statement, and declares that "any honestly founded and well managed joint stock company or private concern would have made 50 per cent. per annum profit for the last three years." The writer who signs himself "Young Bombay" says that he only knows of one semi-private concern in India under skilled Lancashire auspices, and he has been informed that the last half year's profits were at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum.

The money market is again easy, and to all appearance we are on the eve of another strong rise in the value of all public securities, since large balances have accumulated in the hands of the investing public for which no employment can be found.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA 23RD FEBRUARY.

THE Legislative Council assembled this morning at Government House at the usual hour. There were present—His Excellency the Viceroy *presiding*, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Norman, the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the Hon'ble Mr Bullen Smith, the Hon'ble Mr Dalyell, and the Hon'ble Mr Ellis.

The Hon'ble Mr Hobhouse presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction.

He also postponed the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns, and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts.

Mr Hobhouse also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port dues.

THE INLAND CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr Ellis moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating Inland Customs' Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration.

He said that the bill was substantially in the same form as it was when presented to the Council, and the objects which were in view in bringing in the bill had been, he believed, attained by it in its present shape. He had stated on a previous occasion that one object was the consolidation of the existing law; that this object had been very well attained would be seen by reference to the schedule of acts, wholly or in part, repealed; a large number of acts, and regulations entirely disappeared from the statute book and sections of others would now be dispensed with. The bill had been arranged in six chapters; the first of which was preliminary, and laid down definitions, some of which were new and modifications of previous definitions for the greater clearness of the subsequent sections. The second chapter referred to the business proper of the Inland Customs' Line. It defined what was here called the Customs' zone, which was a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles in breadth, extending along any portion of the frontier of the territories referred to in the bill. There was one rather important modification in the existing law with reference to this zone. The bill, as now framed, extended the area of the Customs' zone, and gave power to the Governor General in Council to extend the zone so as to include any portion of a railway or canal, or navigable river entering the zone, and it brought under the same conditions, as the zone itself, such places on those railways, canals, or navigable rivers, as were designed for the loading or unloading of dutiable goods into wagons or boats, for the purpose of entering or leaving the zone. The object of this provision was not to grasp at a greater area of territory, to be included within the customs jurisdiction, but simply to afford facilities to traders. This chapter also explained the object of the Customs' zone, the results of entering into it, and showed how salt entering into the zone was to be deemed to be imported, and how sugar passing out of the zone was to deemed to by be exported, and it also related to several measures which Custom officers could take under the rules of the Governor General in Council for the regulation of the passage of salt, sugar, accordingly.

The third chapter referred to the internal manufacture of salt and the refining of saltpetre, the latter being included in the bill only on account of the salt which was necessarily made in the course of refining saltpetre. The bill gave power to prohibit and also to regulate all licences, and prescribed certain rates or fees for licenses for the manufacture of salt or the manufacture, or refining of saltpetre.

The fourth chapter dealt with offences and penalties. Those penalties were chiefly based on the existing law. He might state that they were in no case enhanced, and that in some instances they had been rendered in accord with similar laws in regard to other excise.

The fifth chaper referred to the powers of stoppage, seizure, search, and arrest. Here we had provided some additional restrictions based on the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect to search for goods and property supposed to have been stolen. The sixth chapter was merely miscellaneous. He thought that that no further remarks on the details of the bill were required, for as he had, previously stated, the measure was rather a consolidation of the existing law, and an attempt to reduce into a compact and intelligent form the existing enactments on the subject. He concluded by expressing a hope that the bill would not be a long lived one after it was passed into law; but that the measure would simply be of a temporary character, and that at an early date Government might see its way to abolishing the Inland Customs, Line altogether, and introduce a system which was free from the great and grievous objections to which, as we were all aware, the present system was open

The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr Ellis then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency the Viceroy said—Before this Bill passes, I wish to say that I heartily agree with the wish that my friend Mr. Ellis has expressed, that this Bill may not remain long upon our Statute Book. It is the opinion of the Government of India that, in the first place, the present export duty upon sugar manufactured in British territories, when it crosses the Customs' Line, is one of the worst of our present taxes, and one of the first which the Government would desire to take off. Secondly, we think that the Customs Line itself is a great evil. It impedes trade, and it can hardly be supposed that the management of a long line of that kind—although I believe that the rules have been carried out with every care to prevent oppression of the people by the subordinate officials employed—can possibly be carried on without considerable pressure and inconvenience to those who are in the habit of crossing and re-crossing the line. It is, therefore, in the opinion of Government most desirable that free trade should be established between the States which are now divided by the Customs Line. We have been able already to remove the Southern Customs Line, but all those who have paid attention to the subject know that the Northern Customs Line cannot be removed, until arrangments are made with the Native States of Rajpootana and Central India, where salt is produced. For if the line was removed without such precautions, salt would be introduced into British territory without having paid the tax, and our salt revenue, which, in my opinion, is one of the soundest sources of revenue in India, would be seriously affected I am happy to inform members of Council that I see hopes, indeed, I may say that I anticipate with confidence, that arrangements may be made which will enable us to overcome this difficulty. One of the most distinguished of the Princes of India—the Maharajah Holkar—is now on a visit to Calcutta. I have had the pleasure of some conversation with His Highness upon this subject, and I am happy to be able to say that, as far as the State of Indore is concerned, I believe we shall be able to make a satisfactory arrangement. Therefore, I will go somewhat further than my honourable friend Mr. Ellis, and say not only that I wish, but that I anticipate that, before many years have passed, this Bill will be removed from the Statue Book.

The motion was then put and the Bill passed.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram then moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a uniform age of majority of persons domiciled in British India be taken into consideration. In doing so he read some general remarks on the Bill which concluded by expressing his obligations to the members of the Council who had assisted him in forwarding and improving it in its various stages. The remarks that followed from some of the members present were interesting. Mr. Dalyell proceeded to say that whatever view might be taken of the particular provisions of the Bill now under consideration he felt sure that it must be a satisfaction to every member present that their honourable friend of Vizianagram should have set so good an example, as the first of his countrymen to introduce into the Council a measure of legislation, and that he should have selected a subject, the importance of which his intimate acquaintance with the wants of all classes of the people, so well fitted him to understand, and which his long experience as a member of the Council had enabled him to put into so proper a shape. As representing the Presidency to which His Highness belonged he (Mr. Dalyell) might perhaps be permitted to remind him that his proceedings here were watched with deep interest by numerous friends in Madras, both European and Native, and by not a few of his English friends, of still older date, who though no longer in this country, still retained a lively recollection of their agreeable relations with him, both official and private, in the district of Vizagapatam and other places. Now, he felt confident that he was only expressing the opinion of all of them when he said that no incident in a long career, which had been marked throughout by numerous acts of usefulness and benevolence, would give them greater pleasure than did the attitude which his honourable friend the Maharajah had assumed in regard to this Bill. His anxiety to transfer the charge of the Bill with which he had so entirely identified himself to the honourable and learned law member, in accordance with what he supposed, (as Mr. Dalyell believed, incorrectly,) to have been a suggestion from the Government of the N. W. Provinces, was as creditable to him as had been his endeavours so to frame the measure as to make it harmonize even with the prejudices of all classes of his countrymen, and he (Mr Dalyell) cordially congratulated him upon having carried it so successfully up to its present stage. He trusted that his honourable friend might have the satisfaction of seeing the Bill become law that day, and that he might be encouraged to go further in the path of reform, and with the consent of his Excellency the President, to take up other subjects which were of equal importance, and in regard to which the law was in an equally uncertain condition. He might mention, for instance, the law of adoption which, he was informed, was now rather based upon the decisions of a few British Judges than governed, as it should be, by the writings of the old Hindoo authorities. As to the Bill itself he (Mr. Dalyell) quite thought that some enactment of the kind was absolutely essential in order to put an end to the uncertainty which now existed as to the age at which persons domiciled in India could incur binding legal obligations, and though he would have been glad to see this age fixed at twenty-one, in accordance with the views of a large majority of those who have addressed the Council on the subject, he considered the fixing of it at eighteen, with a proviso which would have the effect of raising it to twenty-one in the greater number of cases in which large estates were involved would be an immense improvement on the present state of affairs, and he was accordingly prepared to vote in favour of the Bill.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple desired to say one or two words in explanation of why he for one felt special satisfaction in voting in favour of the Bill. The class described in section 3 was very numerous and important in the provinces under the Government of Bengal, indeed he believed they were more numerous and important than in many other provinces of India. We were constantly having large estates brought under the direction of the Court of Wards. Those estates (Sir R. Temple was understood to say) were managed to the advantage of the minors and also to the permanent advantage of the estates themselves. When we had to make over such large estates and such very important interests to a young native gentleman of 18 years of age we could not but feel anxiety both for his welfare and the territory made over to him. This anxiety would be very much lessened by the prolongation of the period of minority to the completion of the twenty first year, and further it was very satisfactory of course that such a Bill should be introduced not by one of our poor European colleagues but by a native member of this Council who deservedly held such a high position in the estimation of his country, and whose authority on these subjects with which the Bill dealt had enabled him to frame and bring to maturity the measure under consideration.

The Hon. Sir William Muir wished to make a remark on the observation which had fallen from Mr. Dalyell with regard to the North Western Provinces Government having suggested the transfer of the Bill from the Maharaja to Mr. Hobhouse. Nothing had given Sir William Muir more pleasure than to perceive the Maharaja taking a personal interest in legislation, but he must say that His Hon'ble friend Mr Dalyell was mistaken in his statement on this point. In the course of Sir William Muir's administration he (Sir William Muir) had to express his personal obligations to the Maharaja for the deep interest he had felt in the progress of all descriptions of institutions for the welfare of the people in the North West and the various schemes for their benefit. He (Sir William Muir) cordially concurred in the wish expressed by Mr. Dalyell that the Maharaja should go forward in the proposed legislation with regard to adoption and other subjects of a kindred nature legislation which would be attended with useful results to the people of India.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse then proceeded to remark at considerable length on the changes in the Bill which had been effected in the Select Committee. He stated the present law on the subject of majority in a general way and showed how it had been modified or removed by the proposed Bill and concluded by saying that the change proposed in the law was in his opinion a beneficial one, and he, for one, should be surprised if those who now thought it was best not to interfere with such things did not, after a little time had passed, feel that we owed our thanks to the Maharaja for bringing the Bill before the Council.

The motion was then put and agreed to, the Maharaja then moved that the Bill be passed.

His Excellency the President wished to add one word to the observations which had been made with regard to the Bill and to join with his colleagues in the Council in thanking the Maharaja of Vizianagram for the pains which he had taken in the preparation and introduction of the Bill and for the manner in which he had met the suggestions and opinions of those who, although they agreed in the general objects of the Bill, had some doubts as to some of the details. He agreed with those who thought that in a matter of this kind the Council should be very cautious and therefore he believed the course taken by the Select Committee in fixing 18 as the ordinary age for majority was wise although at the same time there was much to be said in favour of raising the age to 21. He was glad to see from the second clause of the Bill that it had been carefully laid down that the alteration of the law would not interfere with matters of marriage, dower, divorce and adoption or affect the religion or religious rights and usages of any classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The Bill had been very deliberately considered and might His Excellency believed safely be passed into law by the Council.

The motion was then put and the Bill passed.

The Council adjourned to next Tuesday.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD DECCAN, 3RD MARCH.

THE steady rise in the thermometer since the date of my last communication, coupled with the fact of the wells and tanks about the place running dry, furnishes unmistakeable indications of a hot season of unusual severity being in store for us, and those who can get away to cooler regions are already beginning to pack up their traps for the intended journey. There has been a change in the programme of arrangements this year in respect of the choice of *Sanitaria*. Ootacamund was hitherto the favourite summer retreat of residents in this station, but as the trip is now attended with some inconvenience and delay, owing to the breaks on the Madras line, the preference has this year been given to Matheran as being not only easier of access, but on account of the journey being the less expensive of the two. Hotel-keepers and landlords at Matheran may, therefore, congratulate themselves upon the prospect of reaping a rich harvest during the coming season.

Talking of our tanks and wells running dry reminds me of an article which appeared in a recent issue of the local *Thunderer* on the subject of a water supply scheme for Secunderabad, from which it would appear that the question of a water-supply was taken up by the Cantonment Committee some time ago, but fell through, partly on account of the Engineering difficulties that presented themselves, and partly for want of sufficient funds to carry out the undertaking. From what I have been able to gather in course of conversation with professional men on the subject, I find that opinion is divided as to the feasibility of executing a project of this description, for while some contend that the tanks about the place are all of too low a level to admit of water being brought from them into the Cantonment, others again, possessing a thorough knowledge of the surrounding country, hold that there are tanks within ten miles of Secunderabad which, with Engineering skill and a small expenditure of money, might be converted into excellent reservoirs, capable of supplying the station with wholesome drinking water at all seasons of the year. But "when doctors differ, who shall decide?" Considering, however, that so important a Military station as Secunderabad is annually subjected to these droughts which prove distressing to man and beast alike, it is a matter of surprise that nothing has yet been done to improve the place in this respect, so that the residents may not have to depend entirely upon wells whose deciduous springs fail them at a time when they are most in need of the precious element. If the water of the Hoossain Saugor could be brought into the Cantonment of Secunderabad through pipes it would be securing a double advantage, inasmuch as the project could be carried out at a comparatively trifling cost on account of the close proximity of the tank, and the residents, on the other hand, would be supplied with water which has been pronounced the best in the station by no less an authority than the Government analyser of potable waters; but this unfortunately cannot be done, unless at a very heavy cost, as the town is situated at an elevation of some 40 or 50 feet above the highest water mark in any tank. The question of a water-supply for Secunderabad is indeed a very important one, and deserves the best attention of the authorities, and as the subject has been revived, it is hoped that the indefatigable president of the Cantonment Committee will take it up once more and see if something cannot now be done to ensure a regular supply of water throughout the year.

The Bennee's are starring it here, and we have had some capital stage acting of late The thanks of the community are due to these talented *artistes* and the gentlemen amateurs who kindly assist them, for providing us with pleasant and intellectual amusement at this, otherwise, dull season of the year. At the last performance, on Monday night, Mr. Taylor's domestic drama in two acts "Payable on Demand" was rendered in a style worthy of admiration and elicited no end of applause from the audience which although not large, was an appreciative one. Mr. Bennee played the Jew, "Reuben Goldshed" to the life, and Mrs Bennee's part as "Lena" was equally well sustained. The characters taken by Major Campbell (as "Jonadale Ben Menassa"), Colonel Clay (as "Marquis De St. Caste"), and Mr. Dunlop (as Horatio Cockles Brickabrack") were also admirably sustained. The next performance is to come off on Thursday the 4th instant under the patronage of Sir Salar Jung with "Wooing in jest and Loving in earnest." The closet scene from Hamlet, and "A Cup of Tea" are to be performed, and as the leading parts will be taken by Mr and Mrs Bennee, we may safely count upon a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

The East Indian residents of Chudderghaut appear to have become suddenly impressed with the conviction that a court of Law is about the best place wherein to wash their dirty linen, and the Resident's Court is consequently being pretty well occupied in the trial of cases of *crim con.* and "Breach of Promise" which seem to be following each other in rapid succession. Only a couple of weeks ago a loving, but faithless swain was mulcted in damages to the tune of Rs. 900 for having jilted a sweetheart, and a suit is now pending in which the plaintiff, an unfortunate benedict, sues for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery. Another case of "Breach of Promise" is also to come off shortly, so that members of the local bar have no reason to complain of business being dull.

The Mohurrum was kept up with the usual noisy demonstrations, and tom-foolery for which that "Carnival of India" is noted, but there was no disturbance of any kind either in or out of the city. On the afternoon of the tenth, or last day, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the clock Tower Police Station in James's Road, on the roof of which a pavilion had been erected for their accommodation, to view the procession as it passed along that thoroughfare on its way to the Hoossain Saugor tank where the immersion of the *taboots* usually takes place.

The fourth anniversary of Lodge "Deccan" at Chudderghaut is to be celebrated by a grand banquet in the Public Gardens on Thursday the 12th instant. A large number of invitations have been issued to members of the "[illegible]" at Secunderabad.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 5th March.

To-day neither the Gaekwar nor H. H. Scindia appeared in Court. The man who was asked by Rowjee to get goldsmiths to make ornaments after his windfall from the Gaekwar was examined, and his statements were corroborated by the goldsmiths who identified the jewellery they had made for Rowjee. A number of other witnesses were examined, among them Akbar Ali and Mr. Crawley Boevey, but no statements of any great importance were elicited from them. The Court has been adjourned till Monday. To-morrow morning there will be Cheetah hunting.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNAUB.

CALCUTTA, 5th March.

The Government of India in acknowledging the letter of the Punjab Government of June 1873, recommending the scheme framed by the Punjab Local Committee for providing adequate agency for the conduct of Judicial and Executive administrations in the Punjab, concur with the Committee's conclusions that it is not at present desirable to effect a complete separation between those services. His Excellency the Governor General has adopted, with few alterations, the modified scheme recommended by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in order to reinforce any weak points existing in the Judicial agency, as the revised establishment involves an additional charge of Rs. 2,05,890 yearly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 5th March.

The House of Commons has rejected by 282 votes against 186 Mr. Goschen's motion on Regimental exchanges.

Mr. Disraeli explained the impossibility of the creation of vested interests because of there being no money payments recognized.

After the rejection of a motion to report progress, Mr Disraeli consented to an adjournment until Monday.

Dr. Kenealy raised a question of privilege with reference to an imputation of subornation and perjury in the Tichborne case, in a speech made by Mr. Ashley in the Isle of Wight, and an animated debate ensued.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

The s.s. *Gothenburg* has been wrecked off Flinders Island and it is feared that no less than 616 persons have been drowned. At present no details have come to hand.

LONDON, 4th March, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera, 5¼.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............ 94
4½ do. do. 95
5½ do. do. 100⅞
Exchange on India 1-10
3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅝
5 „ French Rente 1872 .... 103⅞
Bar Silver......................... 57¼
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes ...£9,000,000. Dec. £812,500.
Bills discounted ......£19,562,500. Inc. £1,375 000.
Bullion...................£20,812,500. Dec. £250,000.
Arrival—Woodburn.

Official information from Persia is said to have been received by the Foreign office, announcing the arrival of Ayub Khan and other fugitives from Herat at Meshed.

A Telegram has been received in Bangalore announcing the death on Monday last of Colonel A. G. W. Burn, Commandant of the 28th N. I. at Mercara, of inflammation of the bowels.

The Budget statement this year, it is said, is to be a skeleton of figures, and will be, therefore, proportionately repulsive. There will be no speech but merely a publication of the Budget, before the Viceroy leaves Calcutta.

It is authoritatively stated in the London papers that, for the present year at least, there will be no change in the direction of conscription or compulsory service in the army. The great question of the re-organization of the army may be under discussion but has not got beyond that stage apparently yet.

It is rumoured in Calcutta that Captain Baker, the Master-Attendant at Calcutta, is likely to be permanently appointed to the post of Superintendent of the Dockyard, in which he has been acting for a long time past, in addition to his own duties, but who is to succeed him as Master-Attendant, is not yet known.

It is expected that the running of night trains on the North West line of the Madras Railway, will be resumed about the end of this month, when the injured bridges will be temporarily restored—unless indeed the theory, that night trains and financial success are incompatible, should take a strong hold of the governmental mind in the mean time.

The stay of the Commander-in-Chief in Calcutta will, it is said, be short extending over a period of some 25 or 28 days only. His office establishment will arrive at Simla by the first week of the next month. During this brief sojourn at Calcutta, His Excellency will probably visit some of the military institutions and perhaps the Upper and Lower Orphan Schools.

A Durbar was held by the Viceroy and Governor General in the Throne Room, Government House Calcutta, on the afternoon of Tuesday last at 5 p.m., for the reception of H.H. the Maharaja Holkar, who paid his farewell visit to His Excellency. The usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion, and a salute of 19 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of His Highness.

A tiger met his death in the Bolamputty village of the Coimbatore district, in a very unusual way. A jungle man had put a pointed bamboo, facing a low part of the fence of his field, and a large tiger jumping the fence, got inpaled thereon and died close to the spot. These stakes are often used against the incursion of the wild pigs, but we have not before heard of a tiger coming to similar grief by their instrumentality.

... pur... cattle in the Bangalore District very largely for use on their extensive estates in Ceylon. Mr. Marr from Ceylon, on behalf of the Company has purchased upwards of 70 pairs of first class bullocks at fair prices, but on the whole cheaper than last year. The bullocks are a very fine lot, and they will doubtless be found suitable, as much care has been taken in selecting them.

Sanction has been granted by the Government of Madras for reprinting the "Verses of Vemana" as edited by Mr. C. P. Brown, and for the book being prescribed as the Test book in Poetry for the High Proficiency Examination in Telugu. The Committee for the Examination of Assistants will publish the necessary Notification in the *Fort St George Gazette* on the book being ready for issue. Two hundred copies of the work will be struck off at the Government Press.

Mr C. G. Master, c. s., Madras who has just, on the return of Mr. Huddleston, relinquished the Revenue Secretaryship to Mr. Carmichael, will proceed to Europe for a year's furlough at the end of this month. Mr. Master took three years leave in April 1866, and during the course of it was called to the Bar. The other Madras Civil Servants who are also Barristers-at-law, are the Hon'ble J. R. Kindersley, Messrs. F. C. Carr, J. W. Reid, E. F. Webster, J. H Nelson, G. McWatters, W. J. H. LeFanu, H. T. Knox and J. A. Davies.

Mr. J. C. Loch, the President of the Municipal Commission and the Sheriff of Madras, will officiate as Postmaster-General during Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke's absence in Europe on six months leave. Mr. Loch's state of health is such, the *Madras Mail* says, that it is improbable he could carry on the arduous duties of his Municipal appointment during the coming hot season but as Officiat... ...eral, he will be enabled to live on the Neilgherries, and draw an increased income, without being burthened with heavy official duties.

The *Madras Mail* states that Dr. Henry King' the Chemical Examiner, will act from the date of Dr. Cornish's departure on furlough, till further orders, as Sanitary Commissioner, and that Dr. Macrae will officiate as Chemical Examiner. It is believed that Dr. King will be relieved of his acting appointment six months hence by Dr. Ranking on that officer's return from Europe, and that Dr. Ranking will continue to act as Sanitary Commissioner, till the 15th August next year, when Dr. Balfour will vacate the post of Surgeon-General and afford him a chance of becoming the Chief of the local Medical Department.

A Madras paper hears from Bellary that the troops in garrison at that station have been engaged, in conformity with orders recently issued to the Army by the Commander-in-Chief in India, in some very special shooting experiments under the immediate supervision of General Knox Gore. Both the artillery and infantry have been practising with dummy batteries, guns and men made up and placed behind batteries, and shelter trenches,—the men being whitened chatties, representing heads, exposed above the mounds. The troops practised at unknown distances, the infantry in skirmishing order; and the results are described as, on the whole, not unsatisfactory.

"One of the consequences of the High Court at Madras taking its annual recess in the months of June and July will probably be that Ootacamund will be excessively crowded for a short period of the year, "followed," as the local paper anticipates, "by a much longer absence of visitors than has been usual; we shall in other words, have a short full season, and a long empty one. This state of things will be far from advantageous to house-owners and the trade; the latter of the Press and Printing line, having the further prospect of "not much to do," as we are informed that the Government purpose bringing up a Press and composing establishment of their own."

The last explanation of poor Mr. Reade's murder that we '*Pioneer*' have heard, sounds much more intelligible than any other. He was liberal, we are told, to excess with his servants, not only giving high wages, but paying what was asked in connexion with domestic expenses, in a careless way without examining the fairness of the claims made. The Mahomedan bearer was a man of low station, who cannot have thought anything really of the slight and purely contemptuous blow he had received, for he had put up with many of the kind before, but he had been cheating his master to such an extent that Mr. Reade could shut his eyes to what was going on no longer. On the fatal evening he told the bearer that he should go into his accounts the following day, and if they were wrong, should put him in jail. The bearer knew Mr. Reade to be a man of his word, and under these circumstances the murder certainly becomes more comprehensible than before. The present explanation also helps to furnish a sounder moral for the whole transaction than any worked out hitherto.

Regarding the missing Quinologist from Madras the *Madras Mail* says:—We have received the following letter from Mr. O. B. Irvine, the District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot:—"As from a paragraph which appeared in your issue of the 25th instant, it would appear that the friends of Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist have cause for anxiety on his account, and that the latest tidings received of him were contained in a letter to the Manager of the *Neilgherry Courier*, dated from Madras 11th December, I wish to inform you that Mr. Broughton was a passenger with me on board the B. I. S. N. Steamer Ava from Madras to Pondicherry on the 14th December, and that he then informed me his intention was to make a tour in Ceylon." This accounts for Mr. Broughtons' movements up to a date nine weeks ago, and seems to prove that he did not meet with any misadventure in India. The opinion prevails in Madras that he has returned home in a rather informal manner, and has no idea of returning to the lucrative appointment that he held for some eight years as Government Quinologist at Ootacamund in connection with the Neilgherry Cinchona plantation.

Prince Chun, the father of the young Prince who has been proclaimed Emperor of China, is the seventh son—Prince Kung being the sixth son—of the Emperor Taou Kwang, who died in 1850 and was succeeded by his son, Hien Fung, during whose reign the Treaties of Tien-tsin were signed. Prince Chun was for some time, and probably is still, commander of the foreign drilled Manchu troops at Peking; he is reputed to be warlike, energetic, and opposed to Prince Kung's more enlightened views of foreign policy, Li Hung Chang, who is mentioned in the telegram as being appointed First Minister (or, what is more likely, a member of the new Cabinet), is at present Governor General of the Metropolitan Province of Chili, and is well known to foreigners by the name of Li Futai, who when Governor of Kiangsoo, succeeded, with the assistance of Colonel Gordon, in driving the rebels from that province, and giving the death-blow to the Taeping rebellion. The exclusion of Prince Kung from the Cabinet may be attributed to the dislike felt towards him by the Empress Regent (mother of the deceased Emperor) and to his general unpopularity in Court circles. It will be remembered that after the death of the Emperor Hien Fung, Prince Kung obtained power and ascendancy in the councils of the Regency by forcing his way into the Palace, and obtaining the execution of his two most powerful rivals. And, in the present instance, backed as he is by an able and influential official following, it is very doubtful whether he will be content to be deprived, without a struggle, of his many important and lucrative posts. The death of an Emperor of China has usually been followed by a period of disturbance; and should the practice of leaving instructions regarding the succession—for the Emperor of China has the right of nominating his successor—owing to the youth of the late Emperor, have been omitted, the suicide of the young Empress may be the first of a series of tragical events of which it is impossible to redict the *denouement*. It should be added that Li Hung Chang is the ablest and most ambitious of the Viceroys or Governor-Generals of Provinces, and one who has long been regarded with great jealousy by the Peking Government. Li is a Chinese, not a Tartar; and as such has been an object of suspicion to all the Tartar party in the capital. He has devoted himself for many years to the creation of arsenals and the arming and disciplining of troops under foreign instructors. The motley force lately sent to Formosa on the evacuation of the island by the Japanese was probably no part of the force under Li's command, which he would be little likely to detach from those under his own immediate control. He has long been suspected of designs to overthrow the Manchu dynasty.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

After an internal of fully four months, which has been spent in making grand preparations, these talented Amateurs will appear to-night at the Grant Road Theatre which has been thoroughly renovated by the enterprising lessee for the occasion. The programme provided will, it is believed, suit all classes of the community be performed the "English-speaking Verona and a new Guzerati piece adopted from the visitor known Drama "One O'clock" will be performed for the Natives. The Elphinstone Dramatic Club have hitherto maintained their reputation as good actors and we doubt not their efforts to-night will meet with the like success. We understand that the *elite* of Bombay society are to be present this evening, and already the first class seats have been pretty well engaged. We wish the company a full house to-night.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing a member of the Corporation in the room of Colonel Fuller, resigned. Mr. Cooper, Senior Magistrate of Police, was in the chair. About thirty Justices were present.

The chairman stated that the only business before the meeting was to elect a member of the Corporation in the room of Colonel Fuller,

Mr. C. Currey proposed that Colonel Hancock be elected. It would be in the recollection of the Bench, he said, that for many years he (Colonel Hancock) had devoted much time and attention to municipal matters. He was a member of the Corporation when the present Act first came into force, and he resigned on going home on leave of absence. If the Justices elected him, he (Mr. Currey) had reason to believe that Government would nominate him as a member of the Town Council. There was at present no engineer member on the Town Council; and the Corporation must consider itself to be fortunate if it could secure the services of Colonel Hancock.

Dr. Hewlett seconded the proposition.

The chairman asked if any gentleman had any other member to propose.

A Justice—No, no.

The proposition was put to the meeting and carried with applause.

The meeting then separated.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup an outward and innocent application; cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street, London Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay

BOMBAY.

A Fair will be held to-morrow at Champee Gullee.

Cruelty.—A shigram driver named Indra Bulley was fined Rs. 15 yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee for torturing his horse.

Gambling.—Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, yesterday sentenced Ganjee Gockall and seven others, to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, for having been found gambling.

Hindoo Holiday.—To-day is a Hindoo holiday called Maha Shivrattri, on account of which the law courts and places of business will be closed for the day.

Mr. K M. Shroff will deliver a lecture on Friday the 12th inst. at 8-30 p. m. in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on his late visit to America.

Import duty on Yarns.—A Surat merchant has forwarded to the Ahmedabad Municipality a petition praying that the duty levied on yarns imported into Ahmedabad might be abolished or reduced.

Business at Ahmedabad.—A vernacular paper of Ahmedabad states, that the confidence of merchants of the city in each other's honesty has been rudely shaken, and that in consequence commercial business is at a stand-still.

A native Solicitor's firm.—Messrs. Ghandibhoy J. Mody and Janardhun Gopall, solicitors of the High Court, have joined their fortunes and will practice in partnership under the name and style of Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.

An old Offender, named Goolam Alli Dyam, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having assaulted Secunder Peerbukhus, and was, on pleading guilty, fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

The Accident in Rotten Row.—Miss Davy, who met with a serious accident by being thrown off her horse in Rotten Row, on Wednesday afternoon, is progressing well towards recovery. We are glad to learn that she was a little better yesterday than on the preceding day.

Fall of a Wall.—A part of the wall adjoining the Mint fell on Thursday last, severely injuring three men, a European and two natives, who happened to be standing near it. The injured men were removed to hospital, where they are progressing favourably.

Pocket Picking.—Govind Rama was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for having stolen a purse containing a currency note and some coins, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, from the pocket of Dewkurm Akai, at the Byculla Railway station.

Disobedience.—Robert Johnson, a seaman belonging to the ship Excelsior, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to imprisonment with hard labour for three months, for wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of the Captain of that ship, and for being absent without leave.

Tre-pass and Assault.—A Bunnia broker named Passoo Khesey was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, by Mr. Nana Morojee for having trespassed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's line at Colaba; and for having assaulted a railway Police constable, who attempted to prevent him committing the above offence

House-breaking.—The Nagdavie branch Post office was broken into during the night before last; the thieves effecting an entrance by removing some wooden bars from the window of the stairway. The only thing missing is a sum of Rs. 1-4, which was taken from a drawer in one of the tables. No trace of the perpetrators of the offence has yet been obtained.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Troop		
Quadrille	Comic Tunes	Coote.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	Mina	Riviere.
Fantasia Comic	Rage in London	Do.
Galop	Bonderbryllup	Danish.

The suspected Murder Case.—The adjourned inquest touching the death of the woman, Maria Esperanza D'Almeida, of which we gave all the particulars, then known, in our issue for Tuesday last, was held yesterday at the Coroner's Office, when one of the Jurymen, after hearing the remainder of the evidence which was adduced, expressed his opinion that the deceased had committed suicide. Dr. Hewlett, went very carefully over the evidence and pointed out that there was nothing whatever in the facts as stated by the various witnesses to afford any grounds for such a verdict, ultimately the jury brought in a verdict of "found drowned."

No trace has yet been found of the missing jewelry, for which the police are still prosecuting enquiries.

We have heard that the attempt to get up a swimming bath in Poona is likely to fall through.—*Deccan Herald*

We have heard that the Masonic fraternity here, working under the English constitutions, intend having a grand Banquet on St. John's day next, the 27th June.—*Ib.*

The hot weather here has commenced tatties and punkahs are again in use. The thermometer yesterday (Thursday) attained 90° in the shade at 3-30 in the afternoon, and it is hot enough now at nights to dispense with a blanket. There is no decrease in the measles; but the hot weather having set in we may soon hear of their disappearance.—*Ib.*

The Jewish community in Poona were a little excited on Saturday last owing to an attempted elopement. We have heard that the gentleman was schoolmaster of the Jewish school near the Synagogue and the lady one of his pupils. He is 26 years of age and she is only 14 They managed to drive over to Kirkee in view to taking the train there, so as to avoid giving a clue, but in this they were frustrated, as her anxious friends having been on the *qui vive* soon missed her, and her brother having taken the mid-day train at Poona succeeded in coming upon them at Kirkee We will draw a veil over their feelings at being overtaken. But we are happy to say the evil consequences attendant upon elopements in general have been warded off this particular one, as their flight only brought about what they so earnestly desired—their marriage—*Ib.*

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby ...en, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of the ... Chapter XXI:—

Bhoychund Oogra, Oojum Sakla, and Gunesh Khooshall, who lately traded under the name and style of Bhoychund Oogra in Bombay, as blacksmiths.

Damodbur Panachund, general merchant.

Parpia Canjee, lately carried on business as a rope manufacturer in partnership with Vulloo Damodhur (lately dead) in the name, style, and firm of Vulloo Parpia, and also in the name, style, and firm of Parpia Canjee.

Chintoba Bhasker, clerk in the office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

Coorjee Luckmidass, dealer in piece goods.

Cowasjee Hormusjee, Watchmaker, watch repairer.

Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, who lately carried on business in partnership with Hormusjee Pestonjee as a liquor seller.

Khanoobhoy Nazoobhoy, Dadabhoy Nazoobhoy, and Ballabhoy Nazoobhoy, the first and second-named insolvents are butchers in the service of the Bombay Commissariat Department.

Dooda Dewjee and Veera Dooda, dealers in vegetables.

John Moffat, superintendent of Bombay Water Police.

Wasuntrao Atmaram, interpreter in the Bombay Court of Small Cause.

Muncherjee Dadabhoy and Jamsetjee Muncherjee, the first-named insolvent is unemployed, and the second a servant in the service of Merwanjee Jamsetjee.

Mahadoo Tookaram, carpenter.

Sorabjee Manockjee, petty Dubash.

Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, who formerly traded in partnership with James Edwar Lee as stevedors, under the name and firm of Lee and Heerjeebhoy.

Dewjee Megjee, petty merchant.

Jairam Hingoojee, Ramphul Sewrutton, Dwarka Baichoo, and Dwarka Thakoordyal, milk-vendors.

Badoorsing Ramjiavunsing, milk-vendor,

Hajee Raimtoolla, dealer in cutlery.

Nillajee Soondurjee, Government pensioner.

Sewram Trimbuck, formerly a clerk in the Bombay Omnibus Company, now unemployed.

Gunesh Ramchunder, formerly a broker, now a servant in the service of one Lowjee Rustomjee.

Munglia Boodia and Luckma Boodia, fishermen.

Framjee Goostadjee, lately a hack-buggy keeper, now unemployed.

Dewjee Dewsey, a dealer in grain.

Juggonnath Premjee, singer.

Savetoo, woman, and Escoobaee, woman, courtezans.

BOMBAY STEEPLE CHASES—1875.

Friday, 5th March.

Stewards.—F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S., Captain J. F. Willoughby, H. M.'s 3rd Light Calvalry, Captain R. Bond, R. E., Colonel T. M. Harris, R. A., W. Lamb, Esq., and F. C. Boulter, Esq.,

E. L. Elliot, Esq., H. M.'s 1st Lancers, Honorary Secretary.

A pretty fair card was subscribed to for yesterday's Meeting, there being, in all, six events of which, however, two, the "Bombay Hunt Chase" and the "Poney Chase" were walk overs, Cyclops and Coxswain, being respectively, the only entries made for those races. The entries for the other races were by no means numerous, nor calculated to excite any great speculation or interest. The first event which found competitors was the "Worlee Stakes" for which three horses were entered only two of these Captain Willoughby's C A H Cock Robin and Captain Hogg's C A H Fusee faced the starter, Mr Comber's C A H Pickles being scratched. Fusee took the prize for this event after a hard struggle. The next event was the "Arab Hacks," for which three horses entered and faced the starter; Mr. Littleton's Bob coming in first, his competitors, between whom the race lay at first, both coming to grief at the Worlee ditch. The race for hockey ponies, brought four riders to the start, and resulted in a very fair run, Tatters being first in, with Rags and "Go it" not far off. The "Arab Scurry" brought the day to a close Mr. Littleton's. Bob, being again a winner with Wasp second and the rest close behind.

The following are the particulars of each event.

"Bombay Hunt Chase."—For all horse. W. I. T. C. Winners previous—once 5 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; oftner 1 stone extra. About 2½ miles. Rs. 400 added. Entrance 1 G. M.

Dr Major's.............. b aus g Cyclops ....W O.

"The Pony Chase."—For all Ponies 43-2 and under. Catch-weights over 19 stones. About 1 mile. Previous Winners 7 lbs. extra. Rs. 200 added. Entrance Rs. 4.

Mr Littleton's .... g p Coxswain ....W O.

"The Worlee Stakes."—For Arabs and country-breds. W I T C raised 28 lbs. Previous winners—once, 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; three times, 10 lbs; oftener, 1 stone. About 2 miles. Rs. 300 added. Entrance Rs. 10.

			st. lbs.		
Captain Hogg's	c a h	Fusee	11 7	Owner	1
Captain Willoughby	c a h	Cock Robin	11 3	Do	2

This was a grand race all round, and was contested in capital style; although it is much to be regretted that the entries were so few two horses only facing the starter, as we have already said Cock Robin got off to a good start and had the race in his own hands until aboud half way round the course, when Fusee, who had been well behind him began to stretch out, and when about three quarters of a mile from home, came up to his rival within about a heads length; the rest of the distance was run in the same position until within distance when the horses changed places and Fusee finally passed the post, winning by a head.

"The Arab Hacks."—The last mile. C W over 10 st. 7 lbs. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr Littleton's	g a h	Bob	Owner	1
Mr Taffy's	b a h	Syr Watkin		2
Mr Comber's	c a h	Pickles	Mr Haughton	3

Three horses faced the starter who gave them an excellent start, Syr Watkin making the running at the first go off, with Bob in the rear Pickles, however, quickly changed places with Mr. Taffy's horse. In this position they got to the Worlee ditch where Pickles and Syr Watkin came to grief; Bob getting some twenty lengths to the front before they remounted, and finally came in winner, almost walking

A Race for Hockey Ponies.—About ½ mile. C. W over 10st 7lbs. Rs. 75 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 5.

Captain W's	c p	Tatters	Owner	1
Mr Littleton's	b p	Rags	Do	2
Captain F's	g p	Colt	Do	3
Mr Curly's	b p	Beelzebub	Do	0

This was a pretty fair race, the ponies keeping well together from the start, Tatters finally coming in first, Rags a good second.

"An Arab Scurry."—For ½ mile. On the Flat. Rs. 100 from the Fund. C. W. over 10 stone 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr Littleton's	g a h	Bob	Owner	1
Mr Comber's	c a h	Wasp	Mr Elliot	2
Mr L C Balfour's	b a h	Oldman	Do	0
Mr Haughton's	b a h	Shere Dil	Owner	0
Mr Taffy's	b a h	Syr Watkin	Do	0

This was a short run over the flat, and though the run was pretty quick, the horses took up their positions almost from the first go off. Bob being the winner with Wasp, ridden by Mr. Elliott a capital second and the others in a cluster behind. This brought the Meeting to a close.

The attendance was pretty good, although much inferior in numbers to what was present at some previous Meetings. The ladies were present in considerable numbers, and carriages of all kinds completely covered the high ground, to the great discomfiture of those who came unprovided with a mount and unwilling to confine themselves to the narrow limits of a vehicle. Were a stand erected on future occasions in some convenient place, we have no doubt but that it would at least, pay its own expenses.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT OVERVALUATION ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

(*Concluded from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

In *Tobin* vs. *Harford*, 13 C. B. N. S. 791, 32 L. J. C. P. 132 (decided in 1863), and affirmed in the Exchr. Chamber 34 L. J. C. P. 37, a policy of insurance for 12 months on ship and cargo, the ship being intended for the barter trade on the coast of Africa, contained a stipulation that "outward cargo should be considered homeward interest 24 hours after arrival at the first port or place of trade." By a subsequent clause, the policy was declared to be "on the ship valued at £2,000, cargo valued at £8,000, with liberty to increase the valuation of the homeward cargo." There was also liberty given to the insured "to discharge, load, unload, sell, barter, exchange, and trade," any part of the cargo. The ship arrived at a port on the coast of Africa, and there discharged one-third of her cargo, and after a stay of more than 24 hours, proceeded towards other ports in order to take in homeward cargo, and before arriving at her next port of destination she was totally lost. It was held that the insurers were not liable to pay the whole £8,000, but a proportion only. That the valuation in the policy was applicable to ... was substantially a full cargo, where he... so held that not substantially a full cargo. It was ... underwriters the proportion of the £8,000 which the ... finding were liable to pay was to be ascertained by ... board at proportion of a full cargo which was on ... could not time of the loss, and if this proportion ... able as upon proved, then the underwriters would be li... an open policy underwritten for £8,000.

It remains to notice the cases cited at the bar, in the place which the underwriters were subrogated by the assured of the assured as regards claims made against third parties.

The earliest was a decision of L... Hardwicke, C, in the year 1748 in *Randal* vs. *Coc*... ...an, 1 Vesey, Sec. 98. The case is very shortly ...ported, and in the following words:—

'The King having g... ...anted general letters of reprisal on Spaniards for the benefit of his subjects, in consideration of the losses they sustained by unjust captures, the ...ommissioners would not suffer insurers to ma... ...e claim to part of the prizes, but owners only, although they were already satisfied their loss ... by the insurers who thereupon brought the ...il.'

present Lord Chancellor was of opinion that the ...tiffs had the plainest equity that could be. The person originally sustaining the loss was the owner, but after satisfaction made to him, the insurer. No doubt, but from that time as to the goods themselves, if restored in specie, or compensation made for them, the assured stands as trustee for the insurer, in proportion for which he paid; although the Commissioners did right in avoiding being entangled in accounts and in adjusting the proportion between them. Their commission was limited in time, they see who was owner, nor was it material to them to whom he assigned his interest, as it is in effect after satisfaction was made.

That case was stated by the counsel for the respondent to be the only one in the books; to which we can scarcely assent. The principal on which it was decided, viz., that the assured ought not to be paid twice over in respect of a policy which is merely a contract of indemnity, has been repeatedly acted upon in England during the century and a quarter which has elapsed since Lord Hardwicke's decision in favour of the underwriters in that case, and it is cited with no indication of disapproval by Sir Joseph Arnould in the three Editions of his treaties to which we have had access. 2 *Arnould in Insurance*, 2nd Edn., p. 1180; 3rd Edn. p. 867; 4th Edn. p. 864.

In *Yates* v. *Whites*, 4 Bingh C. 272, it was held that after abandonment for damage arising from collision, caused by the fault of another ship, the underwriters had the same right of action in the name of the assured against the owner of such ship as the assured himself had before abondonment and might reduce in proportion to the extent in which the ship was covered by the policy.

In *Miller* v. *Woodfall*, 8 Ell. Black b 493, Lord Campbell C. J., in delivering the judgment of the Court said:—"The abandonees are considered as purchasers of the ship the moment of the casualty to which the abandonment refers, and although the contract of a ship owner does not run with the ship, it is well settled that as incident to the ship, the right to the whole freight pending at the time of the sale and subsequently earned belongs to the purchaser of the ship. . . . . The abandonee of the ship, like the purchaser, has a right to the whole of the freight pending at the casualty, although he could not claim freight paid or completely earned in a prior part of the voyage. *Stewart vs. Greenock Marine Insurance Company*, 2 House of Lords Rep. 159. *The Scottish Marine Insurance Company of Glasgow vs. Turner*, 1 Macq. Scotch Appeals, 334."

In the *Quebec Fire Insurance Co. vs. St. Louis and another*, VII. Moore's P. C. cases 286, an appeal from Lower Canada, and which turned upon the old law of France, it appeared that the parish church of Bricherville in Lower Canada having been in great part destroyed by a fire occasioned by the negligence of the servants of the respondents (St. Louis and another) and being at the time insured by a policy effected by the cure upon the church and sacristy, the cure and one of the marquilliers-en charge, by a notorial instrument transferred to the appellants (the Quebec Fire Insurance Company) who had granted the policy, in consideration of the payment by them of part of the amount of the damage sustained by the fire, the right to sue and claim from the respondents the amount so paid. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that this constituted a valid subrogation of the debt due to the insurers in right of the fabrique according to the French law prevailing in Lower Canada.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee was delivered by the late Lord Wensleydale, and at p. 216 proceeds thus:—'But the learned counsel contended that an assurer by a policy against either maritime or terrestrial risks is clearly within the equity of the rules, and has a similar right to require a subrogation at the time of the payment of the loss. The authorities cited in support of that position seem to us to establish that the assurers have that right.' He then quotes Alanzel on Assurance, Pardessus, Quinault, Toullier, Emerijon, and Pottier "on Assurance," p. 248 'who (Lord Wensleydale proceeds) 'lays it down that in the case of a general average, the assurer after having indemnified the assured against the losses sustained for the common benefit, ought to be subrogated to the rights of the assured to the contribution which in such case must be made. These authorities are so consistent with justice, and founded upon so equitable a principle, that we have no difficulty in adopting them, and we do not think that any of these are shown to have been derived, as was suggested in argument from the Code Napoleon, which is not in force in Canada. Assuming then that it is the old law of France that an assurer may on payment require to be subrogated, two objections remain to be answered, which it is not necessary or material for us to notice here.'

In the *North of England Insurance Association* vs. *Armstrong*, Law Rep. V. Q B 244, (decided in January 1870) the right of the underwriters paying on a total loss to be subrogated for the assured was expressly decided. There a policy was effected for £6,000 on the steamer Helton, valued at £6,000. She was run down and sunk by another steamer, and the underwriters paid the owners the £6,000 as for a total loss. Afterwards £5,000 was recovered in the Court of Admiralty in respect of the Helton against the owners of the other ship. The real value of the Helton was £9,000, and there was no other insurance upon her. The Court held that as between the assured and the underwriters the value of the Helton must be taken to be £6,000 for all purposes, and that, therefore, the damages recovered which were in the nature of salvage belonged entirely to the underwriters.

Cockburn, C. J. says (p. 249): 'It was conceded by Mr. Smith that if there were their valued policy and an open policy, and the assured were first to sue upon his open policy, and recovered £3,000, he would not be afterwards entitled to recover on the valued policy the whole amount in that policy, but only £3,000, the difference between the amount recovered on the open policy and the amount of the estimated value in the valued policy. So, again, it must be conceded that if this sum by way of damages had been recovered first from the owners of the vessel which caused the damage, the underwriters upon this valued policy could not have been compelled to pay to the assured the whole of the sum insured because the value of the vessel as between them must always be taken to be the amount at which it is stated in the policy. . . . . It has always been considered a settled rule in insurance law that where there is a total loss, the underwriters who pay upon a total loss, whether it is actual or whether it is constructive, are entitled to anything that remains of the vessel, and to anything which would otherwise have accrued to the owner of the vessel by reason of his ownership. . . . . It is only because it is a valued policy that these difficulties present themselves.'

There are no doubt expressions in the judgments of the learned judges in that case which have a tendency to support the arguments addressed to us on behalf of the respondent, but we think they must be taken to have reference to the facts then before the Court of Queen's Bench.

The case of *Bruce* vs. *Jones*, 1 H & C. 769 and L. J., Ex. 132 (decided in 1873) is an important one, and shows, as does also the already cited case of *Tobin* vs. *Harper*, 32 L. J., C P. 132, affirmed in the Exchr. Ch. 34 L. J. C. P. 37, that even since the decision in *Irving* vs. *Manning*, House of Lords Rep. 287, the principle of indemnity is by no means to be disregarded in the case of a valued policy. There the plaintiff, a ship owner, brought an action against one of the underwriters to a policy on the ship, valued in the policy at £3,200, to recover the defendant's share for a total loss. At the trial it appeared that the plaintiff had effected three other policies of insurance on the same ship in which she was valued at £3 000, £3,000 and £5,000, respectively, and had received on the three last mentioned policies the sum of £3,126 13 6.

Mr. Justice Willes, who tried the cause at the Leverpool Assizes, a very high authority upon all question of commercial law, directed the jury with respect to the measure of damages that insurance was a contract of indemnity, and that for the purposes of that action, and as between the plaintiff and the defendant the value agreed upon, and stated in the policy, must be taken to be the real value of the ship, viz, £3,200 and that if the plaintiff was entitled to recover in respect of a total loss, he would be entitled to be indemnified to that amount that the sum the respondent had already received on the other policies must therefore be deducted from such value and the plaintiff would thus be entitled to recover from the defendant in that action the difference of those sums. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the difference so estimated, viz. £73-6 6. A rule *nisi* having been obtained for a new trial on the ground of misdirection as to the measure of damages, the Court consisting of Pollock, C. B; Martin and Channell, B. B; after argument decided that the direction of Mr. Justice Willes had been quite right, discharged the rule, and refused leave to appeal to the Exchequer Chamber.

Now what are the facts in the present case? The ship Regina having sailed from Bombay on or about the 10th June 1872, is believed to have foundered with all hands on board in the cyclone that occurred soon after in the Bay of Bengal. Notice of the alleged total loss was given to the underwriters by the letter of the 30th August 1872 (Exhibit B.)

On the 15th October 1872, Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, the owner of the salt, and on whose behalf the policy had been made, was adjudicated an insolvent, and on the same day a vesting order was made (Exhibit F.) vesting his property in the plaintiff, Mr. Gamble. It was stated before us by the Advocate-General, and not denied by the counsel for the respondent, that the deposit upon the three bonds, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,600, was repaid by the Government of Bombay, and the bonds virtually cancelled on the 23rd July 1873. The plaint in the present suit was filed on the 30th September 1873.

What then were the rights of the plaint as the assignee of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla on that day? For to quote again, the passage in 2 *Arnould on Insurance*, p. 1011—"In English law the ... ion is brought damnification, at the time when the ... the right to recover is to be regarded as the criterion of time, what had antecedently been a total loss has by subsequent events ceased to be so, and become an average loss merely, a compensation for an average loss can alone be recovered.'

The salt insured ... ad by the perils insured against been totally lo... 40,000 the amount at which it was value of ... in the policy. Taking the highest estimate valued ... in the argument before us by the counsel suggest... the respondent, the utmost value of the salt at Calcutta could not have been greater than Rs. 7,000. We have expressed our opinion that the assured was justified in adding the possible risk upon the bonds, at least that in so doing he rendered what otherwise would have been a grossly exorbitant and fraudulent valuation a fair and legitimate one. It can scarcely, we think, be doubted, that if the risk on the bonds was not a motive for the high value being fixed, a valuation at about six times the value of the salt at Calcutta must certainly be considered as so preposterous, so grossly exaggerated as to furnish conclusive evidence of fraud.—*Tonides vs Pender*, Law Rep. IX Q B. 531.

Had Government enforced payment of the bonds, either in whole or in part, we think that the underwriters would have been liable upon this policy to the amount which the obligations would have been thus legally called upon to pay under the bonds. But a little more than two months before the commencement of the present suit, the Government elected to treat the three bonds as cancelled, and return to Muncherjee Dorabjee, the principal obligator, the whole of the deposit paid upon the execution of the bonds in May 1872.

The 'whole subject-matter of insurance to which the valuation applied,' to borrow the language of the Court in Forbes vs Aspinall, 13 East 323, what was intended to be and what was in fact included in the valuation was the 800 tons of loose salt and the risk on the bonds. If it was not so, then the policy was void on the ground of an exorbitant and fraudulent valuation. Assuming as we think we are bound to do, that such was the whole subject-matter of insurance, the assured agent, Muncherjee Dorabjee, at the time of the policy of the present suit had been freed from his liability in respect of the bonds, and the plaintiff, the assigne of the owner and shipper of the salt, cannot, we think, be entitled to recover from the underwriters as for a total loss, when, so far as the bonds are concerned, there was not at the commencement of this suit any loss either total or partial. Suppose that the Government had not returned the Rs. 5,600 deposit when they did, if the underwriters had, in the first instance, paid the Rs. 40,000 for which they underwrote, and if the Government, after enforcing the bonds, and after having been paid their full value, had of their own mere motion or upon receiving instructions from the Government of India or the Secretary of State, returned the amount so recovered upon the bonds to the assured or to his principal, would the insolvent or the plaintiff have been allowed to have retained for his own benefit such monies, as well as the whole Rs. 40,000, paid by the underwriters? We think clearly not, and that upon the authority of the cases we have cited, such monies returned by the Government would have vested in the trustees for the underwriters, or that, in other words, the underwriters would have been subrogated to the rights of the assured to the extent of such monies so returned to him. We are unable to distinguish in principle such case from the present, and bearing in mind the doctrine of abandonments, and that under a valued notice of abandonments underwriters may and unquestionably do acquire rights in the property insured before they are called upon to pay as upon a total loss, and that, as already pointed out, the subsequent restoration of the property defeats the the right of the assured even in the case of a valued policy to insist on his notice of abandonment, we think that it would be contrary to decide cases and to the principles to be deduced from them as well as contrary to equity and justice to allow the plaintiff to recover the whole Rs. 40,000 as for a total loss when the assured had, four months before the commencement of the present suit, by an act of bounty on the part of the Government of Bombay been virtually released from all liability in the bonds, the possible liability upon which bonds alone prevented the valuation being excessive and fraudulent. To quote the words of Lord Mansfield, C. J., in *Hamilton* vs. *Mendes*, 2 Burr. 1210, where the ship (which was valued in the policy at £1,200), after capture after notice of abandonment, which the underwriters refused to accept, and before action brought was brought into the port of London, the ship having received no damage from the capture, and the cargo was delivered to the freighters who paid full freight. "The plaintiff's demand" (said Lord Mansfield) "is for an indemnity. His action then must be founded on the nature of his damnification, as it really was the time of action brought. It is repugnant, as a contract of indemnity, to recover as for a total loss when the final event has determined that the damnification is in truth an average loss."

The decree, therefore, in the Court below, which was based upon the assumption that the assured suffered a total loss to extent of the whole Rs. 40,000 insured by the underwriters, cannot stand, and must be reversed, and in lieu thereof a decree must be passed for such sum as will represent the value of the salt with the fair profit thereon had it reached Calcutta. We do not think that the Rs. 5 600 returned to Muncherjee Dorabjee was money had and received to the use of the underwriters, or that they are entitled to any part of it as against the insolvent or his assignee; the present plaintiff.

We will, if the parties cannot agree to the amount, take evidence ourselves of the value of the salt at Calcutta, and should avoid sending the case down to the Court below.

We think that the order of the lower Court as to costs ought not to be disturbed; and as the point upon which we decide this appeal was not put forward in the written statement, or even alluded to during the hearing before Sir Charles Sargent, we think that the appellants must pay to the respondent his costs of this appeal as well as their own.

As the sum claimed in the present suit underwritten by the appellants, viz., Rs. 11,000 will more than cover the amount which, in our opinion, the plaintiff can recover upon the policy we propose, subject to anything we may hear from counsels that as the seven consolidated suits brought against seven of the eight other underwriters will doubtless fail, the same should, in accordance with judge's order, dated the 19th February 1874, be either dismissed or judgment be passed in favour of the defendant, in each of such suits, numbered 678 to 684 of 1873, (both inclusive,) each party thereto bearing his own costs.

The defendents in those suits must pay to the defendants and appellants in the present suit their rateable contribution towards the amount which will be hereafter found due by the present defendants and appellants to the respondent, as well as their contribution towards the plaintiffs and the defendants and appellants costs of the hearing of the present suit in the Court below, and the costs now ordered to be paid by the defendants and appellants in this appeal.

DIVINE SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
Fourth Sunday in Lent.
March 7th, 1875.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with Holy Communion (being month'y forenoon celebration.)

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Luke Rivington on the parable of the Prodigal Son (IV.)

The offertory as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
(CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)

Morning service—11 o'clock.

Psalm 115, 1, 2, 10, and 14—Tune Winchester—117. Hymn 129, Tune Evan—91. Hymn 132, Tune Amberg—364.

Evening service—6 o'clock. (The Lord's Supper.)

Hymn 135, Tune Olivet—220. Hymn 189, Tune Halle—259. Para. 35, Tune Communion—9. Hymn 148, Tune Eventide—377.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

The Anniversary services of the Bombay Baptist Church will be held to-morrow in the Chapel, Bellasis Road. The Rev. E. B. Francis will preach in the morning at eleven and the Rev. J. Urquart in the evening at six.

Special collections will be made at both services.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PIONEER."]

LAHORE, 25th February.

You may perhaps be glad to have a few notes on the progress of the Northern State Railway Works which are dragging their slow length along, spite of orders and counter-orders, of Bengal famines which starve the estimates, and of bad materials from England which block up the godowns with food for moth and rust. Of course, it is better to repair an error than persist in it; hence judicious critics refrain from scolding the Government for a multitude of tergiversations from broad to narrow and narrow to broad gauge, to say nothing of shuntings on and off the Trunk Road: else through fear of reproach a foolish policy might be adhered to on some future occasion when a wiser one, developing itself later, were clearly better. It is necessary, however, to remind the public periodically of the treatment which the N. S. Railway has received, lest the slow development of the line should be visited on the engineers and those directly in charge, in spite of the fact that there is no such thing as free action in any governmental department in India or out of it. No one—not even the tax-payer—feels the pain of all this worry and change of purpose more than the officials thus made passive agents of the delay. They are daily saluted with sneers at their slowness in the newspapers, and although in no case have they refuted the arguments of their nonprofessional critics, as they easily might, by pointing out the real causes of the stoppage to be utterly beyond their control, it must not be supposed that they are universally impervious to ill-natured attacks.

The latest decision has been in favour of a broad gauge off the Trunk Road with a light rail, including light girders on the bridges, and involving as a consequence light draft engines. As a compromise from the narrow gauge it has been accepted by the Press, and especially by the military portion of the public, with more alacrity than perhaps would be the case were the whole bearings of the substituted gauge fully understood. There is no space here, however, to do more than remark that no engine of any of the broad gauge lines in India could run over the Northern State line without the risk of crushing the light rails, while none of the bridges are being made sufficiently strong to bear the weight of such an engine. Hence it is wrong to suppose that there can be a thorough co-operation of all the lines in case of a sudden emergency. It is more than probable that through want of foresight, or designedly for economy's sake, when the moment of pressure may arrive, we shall find ourselves with an insufficient stock of light locomotives; and that the block of troops at Lahore will not be less than there would have been with a narrow gauge line to Peshawur. Let military men think of this before it be too late.

It is proposed to make Attock a terminus of the line instead of Peshawur, and there are certainly many arguments in favour of the idea which deserves every consideration at the hands of those who will have to decide. There is at present an excellent bridge-of-boats over the Indus at this point, capable of bearing the largest siege-gun, available for nine months in the year. For the remaining three, ferry boats take over the heaviest goods in an incredibly short space of time with perfect safety. Peshawur is but forty-four miles off, and an army once arrived at Attock would get over the remaining ground in a very few days. Again, a force of ten or fifteen thousand men let down in Peshawur could not take the field thence without its adequate supply of carriage. This carriage would have almost wholely to be collected from the Rawal Pindi and Jhelum Districts, and could be therefore made over more easily at Attock, were that station the *rendezvous*, then at Peshawur. Also, the wisdom of thrusting the base of one's operations right up against the frontier may perhaps be deemed questionable: for, once defeated there, our main supplies would fall an easy prey to the enemy, while the Indus line would be left comparatively unprotected. These considerations, it must be confessed, are mainly prompted by the fact that a railway bridge over the Indus will be a most difficult as well as a most expensive engineering undertaking. Neither is there any guarantee for its stability, for it may any day crumble down under the influence of such an earthquake as destroyed the Lawrencepore Cantonment close by, earthquakes being of frequent occurrence in this neighbourhood. If necessary, a steam ferry might be easily maintained there during the flood season when a bridge-of-boats is impracticable. The river has then a depth of about fifty feet, and there are no sand banks or other impediments to obstruct the crossing, which is usually made by an ordinary country boat within five minutes.

At the present rate of progression, however, there is no particular object in hurrying to a decision on the point, as, apart from preliminary surveys, no action will probably be taken beyond Rawal Pindi for at least four years to come. It is the old story of no money. The Chief Engineer lately submitted his estimates for the coming year, amounting to thirty-six lakhs, excluding, of course, iron-work and other English stores, which are provided for in another budget. He was politely requested to cut his operations down by eleven lakhs, as "owing to other pressing works," there were only twenty-five lakhs to spare for the Northern State Railway. Shakespeare hath it that when a thing has to be done "'twere well 'twere quickly done," or words to that effect. In the present instance, the enormous establishment which must be kept up eats considerably into the allotment for current works; and a reduction of the estimates is equivalent to keeping up the establishment on full pay for half work. It is hard, therefore, to sneer at the engineers for the slow progress made. These twenty-five lakhs will barely suffice to preserve the bridges and works up to Jhelum from coming to a complete stand-still; and vigorous measures must be carefully avoided, else the budget provision will fail before the year's end. Would it not be better to finish the works in hand before doling out money for the commencement of others? The damage done by floods last season to the piers of the Chenab Bridge is being speedily repaired, and the new wells will be in their places before the hot weather. Meanwhile the remaining piers are being secured, as far as is possible to secure them, by sinking blocks of concrete around their base. This plan is still on its trial, and if it fail there appears to be no other experiment to try in its stead, the wells being already sunk to a depth of seventy feet in the clay. The Jhelum Bridge, a far less tedious work, is rapidly approaching completion, and could be got quite ready for the reception of traffic within a few months were there any object in pushing it on. There can be no such object, however, until after the opening of the Chenab Bridge, about two years hence. The engineers complain with much reason of the wretched quality of the iron-work sent out. Quite an army of blacksmiths is employed at Jhelum on the special repair of this iron-work, which in some instances snaps like glass, but as a rule bends like lead. Endeavours are being made to strengthen the girders by attaching extra plates and otherwise patching up the results of a bad bargain. It may here be noticed that the consignments of Belgian iron have turned out failures in almost every instance; the metal apparently not possessing the necessary strength by reason, it is said, of careless working in the earlier stages. Of course, it is difficult to induce an engineer to express himself entirely satisfied with his materials—he cuts the ground from under himself, in so doing should a *contretemps* afterwards arise on the works. But even after making every deduction for "envy, malice and all uncharitableness," there is no avoiding the conclusion that the Indian Government has not been successful on the whole in its dealings with the different contractors for State Railway stores. The Bessemer steel rails sent out for the Rajpootana State Railway may be noticed as the latest failure in this department, though not strictly having reference to the subject in hand. A large proportion of them snapped across when being unloaded along the Samphar Section, where they were to have been laid down. Many of the rest split up after a few weeks' use. So steel rails, as exemplified by this consignment, must be written down a mistake, although some of the great lines in England have found their use economical.

The earth work between Shadara (Lahore) and Wazirabad is being as rapidly taken in hand as money will permit. This portion of the line will not, however, be ready for another two years, when it will be opened up as far as Jhelum—the Chenab Bridge permitting. In the meanwhile an effort will be made to open the narrow gauge along the Trunk Road as far as Guzerat during the coming hot weather, to remain available to the public until the broad line be ready. The Chenab will be crossed by throwing temporary light girders over the piers. The portion to Wazirabad (sixty-two miles) will be ready almost immediately for narrow gauge traffic.

From Jhelum to Attock, a distance of 106 miles, the country is cut up by rain-floods into a net work of deep ravines, nearly all of which will require bridging. This will be by far the most difficult section of the line, involving deep cuttings along its whole length to counteract the natural unevenness of the stiff clay soil. Leaving Jhelum the line will take a southerly direction towards Rotas and approach the Trunk Road again near Gujurkan, thus avoiding the stiff gradient of nearly one in thirty just outside the former town to the north-west. Thence the present road will be followed pretty closely as far as the Soan River, which will be crossed about half a mile to the south of the present bridge. RawalPindi will be entered to the south west of the new fort, and the station will be situated close to the present native infantry parade ground. It may be here noticed that the original plan of a branch line from Jhelum to the Salt Range at Pind Dadan Khan has been abandoned as unnecessary. The salt is now taken from the mines across the river to the depot by means of Lieutenant de Wolski's wire tramway, and thence carted or conveyed on camels to Lahore and other parts of the Punjab.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE ALLEGED FALSE PROSPECTUS CASE.

The trial of the action Charlton v. Sir John Hay and others, arising out of the connection of the defendants with the Canadian Oil Wells Corporation, is not yet concluded. On Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th inst., Mr. Day, Q. C., addressed the jury on behalf of Sir John Hay, Sir John Holker on behalf of Sir Seymour Blane, Mr. Hawkins on behalf of Mr. Francis, Mr. Giffard on behalf of Mr. Eastwick, and Mr. Watkin Williams on behalf of Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens. On Saturday afternoon Sir John Hay entered the witness-box, and his examination and cross-examination were not concluded until Tuesday. Sir John asserted that he had acted in good faith throughout the business, having placed his reliance upon the reports which had been presented showing the splendid prospects of the undertaking. In the course of his cross-examination Sir John Hay said that the company's prospectus was founded upon documents and statements which the directors had before them, and they sent a deputation to Canada to ascertain the truth of those statements. The Lord Chief Justice observed: "The prospectus was issued to the public before you ascertained whether the statement were true or not." Sir John Hay said no money was to be paid until the deputation had reported that the allegations were correct. In reply to another question, Sir John Hay said there was no special valuation of the property prior to the purchase. He looked upon the deputation which the directors sent out to Canada as the valuers. "But," the Lord Chief Justice said, "before that deputation had seen an acre of this property you issued a prospectus stating that it was worth £100,000 a year. It will be for the jury to say whether there was any information whatever before you to justify the issue of such a statement to the public." Sir John Hay having stated that when the prospectus was issued the directors proceeded to allot the shares, though the contract for the purchase of the property had not then been signed, the Lord Chief Justice asked the witness whether he could give an instance where an allotment of shares had been made before the directors knew whether they were really going to get the property or not? Sir John Hay said he could not. He did not recollect that Mr. Torrens ever told him that Sir George Balfour and Mr. Mowatt, the chairman of the Credit Foncier, had spoken disparagingly of the property after having had an interview with Longbottom. He was never told that the property was not worth more than £5 000 or £10,000. He had seen a letter from Mr. Mowatt in which that gentleman characterized the affair as a "swindle," and he could not recollect that he took any action upon that statement. The Lord Chief Justice said that the fact was that the directors were so carried away by the glowing account which they had received of the value of the property from Longbottom that they took no notice of the warnings of other people. Sir John Hay in another part of his cross-examination stated that when Sir Keith Jackson wrote home that the whole affair was a swindle, and the property was not worth one-tenth part of the £160,000 which had been paid for it, the board did not believe that all that he wrote could be correct. They considered that his view was too extravagant, and that the property was not so bad as he had represented. In fact he (the witness) believed ... At the meeting which was held after the receipt ... communication, the shareholders were not informed of the contents of his letter. A letter favourable to the company was, however, brought under the notice of the shareholders. The Lord Chief Justice remarked, "then you did not tell the shareholders both sides of the question?" Sir John Hay said, No. They believed that Sir Keith Jackson put the matter "too high" against the wells. Mr. J. F. Hay, Sir John's son, was afterwards examined. Mr. Hay, who is a civil engineer, undertook the expedition to Petrolia for the purpose of verifying the report of Mr. Francis, and stated that, as far as he could observe, the property presented the appearance of being a valuable one.

The Right Hon. W. H. Massey, M.P., chairman of the National Bank, was examined on Wednesday, and stated that he was induced to become a trustee of the company by Sir Seymour Blane, whom he was anxious to oblige, as Sir Seymour had shown him many civilities in India, and he (Mr. Massey) knew that his means had become impaired by becoming security for a friend. In consequence of what Mr. Mowatt told him, Mr. Massey afterwards wrote directing his name to be withdrawn from the company; but, in consequence of letters and documents which were afterwards submitted to him, he consented to allow his name to remain. Mr. Massey said that, having gone so far, he felt he was not justified in finally retiring from the affair pending the inquiry in Canada, especially as the funds being under the control of the trustees no damage would accrue to the bondholders in the meantime. After the telegrams from Messrs. Eastwick and Hay in Canada were received Sir John Hay and some of the other members of the direction and the solicitor came to him and represented that great damage would be done to the concern by the delay in paying the purchase-money, and he then paid it over with the advice and consent of Mr. Gould, solicitor for the trustees. Under the same advice he paid over subsequently £58,000 and £7,000. In cross-examination Mr. Massey said he never knew of Mr. Nelson's letter to Sir J. Hay saying that the property was comparatively valueless. Before he paid over the £88,000, he had no information except that in the telegrams received from Mr. Eastwick and Mr. Hay. He never heard of the telegram received by Mr. Chesson from the Hon. George Brown saying that the project was an utter delusion, nor of the communications received by Mr. James from Dr. Lorratt Smith, of Canada. The directors never called his attention to any unsatisfactory reports from the oil wells until the company collapsed. Sir Seymour Blane also gave evidence as to the manner in which he became connected with the company. He said he never heard of the unfavourable reports received from the Hon. George Brown or Dr. Lorratt Smith.

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens's examination commenced on Wednesday, and was continued on Thursday. He said that he was ignorant of the fact that Longbottom was the vendor or was acting for the vendor. He saw no impropriety in accepting from the promoters the shares necessary to qualify him as a director of the company. Mr. Torrens said that after Mr. Mowatt had warned him of the unsoundness of the undertaking he told the brokers of the company and several other gentlemen conversant with financial matters what Mr. Mowatt had stated, and they all said they would pay no regard to an objection coming from the Credit Foncier. He also brought the subject before the board, and a letter was sent to Mr. Mowatt, repudiating what the directors thought was an imputation that they were receiving money under false pretences. On the 18th of September Mr Torrent said, with the assent of Mr Francis, he sent a telegram to Mr Eastwick to this effect:—"Adverse reports by Mowatt. Be vigilant." Afterwards they received the telegram from Mr. Eastwick, and he concurred in calling on the trustees to put us in funds to enable us to send £80,000 to Canada. Several days after the money had been sent Mr. Chesson called with the telegram from the Hon. George Brown—"It is an utter delusion. Warn Torrens." Later on he received a letter from Mr. Eastwick. (It contained passages to this effect: "I am really astonished at the audacity of the Mowatt party, but the more active they are the greater evidence it will be of the confidence felt in Longbottom's enterprise, and that these worthies are not labouring for the benefit of the public. Clearly they are disappointed at having lost a good thing, and their only wish is, if we do not break down our own arrangement, to make a new one for their own benefit." The writer also said that Mr. McEwen had sent him a letter saying that the prospectus was criminally deceptive, and proposing that a company should be formed on a larger scale.) Afterwards Mr. Chesson called again with a letter from the Hon. G. Brown speaking in strongly disparaging terms of the company. "I knew," Mr. Torrens said, "that Mr. Brown was reported to have made a large fortune in oil speculations, and also that Mr. McEwen, with whom he was acquainted, was bringing out a rival company. It was the Canada West Company, and was brought out shortly afterwards. That led me not to distrust the good faith of Mr. Brown, but to attach much less weight to the impartiality of his judgment. We were then waiting for the report of the deputation. At the meeting of the board on the 26th of October, Mr. Eastwick's report was read. It gave a hope or expectation that the wells would yield double or quadruple the amount stated in the prospectus. I said that such a statement would raise the price of the shares beyond anything, I, for one, wished to be responsible for, and I proposed that the report be not issued to the bondholders, which was agreed to." Mr. Torrens also stated that from the time that the prospectus was issued until the final report of Sir Keith Jackson he had no ground for doubting the truth of the statements in it, and he believed in them thoroughly. In cross-examination, Mr. Torrens said that possibly Mr. Mowatt might have said that Longbottom began by asking £180,000, and ended by saying he would accept £25,000, but he did not recollect it. He also said that Longbottom had been a bankrupt. Mr. Torrens afterwards told Longbottom what Mr. Mowatt had said. He said the whole thing was untrue and denied that he had been a bankrupt.

Mr. Torrens said he did not make any inquiries on the subject, but after the company failed he heard that Longbottom had been a bankrupt. He had no interest in concealing or keeping back anything. He did not communicate the details of his conversation with Mr. Mowatt in his letter to Mr Eastwick, because he thought they were only matters of opinion. He received no facts from Mr Mowatt. The Lord Chief Justice observed "there was one important fact, viz. that the property for which you were going to give £480,000 had been offered for £100,000, £25,000 of which was only to be paid down." Mr. Torrens said he did not regard that as true. He subsequently said: "I sacrificed a year's untold labour and anxiety, £11,000, and had to face a body of gentlemen who had invested their money in an unfortunate undertaking. We had all fallen among thieves, and why we should be done to death in this court I don't know." He had heard Longbottom was in London, but he had not heard that he had been a Home Rule candidate for the City of Waterford.

The trial of this case—Charlton v Hay and others—was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench, Feb. 12. Before the court rose last night there was some discussion between the Lord Chief Justice and counsel as to the continuance of the hearing. His lordship pointed out that the trial could not go on after Monday except by consent of both parties, but it would be a scandal to allow such a case to remain unsettled for several weeks, and rather than do so he would sit till midnight. Mr. Hawkins objected to go on after Monday, but it was eventually agreed to do so, and the case will probably occupy several days of next week.

Mr. Edward Backhouse Eastwick was examined this morning by Mr. Giffard. He said: I am the author of various works on Oriental literature. I first knew Mr. Edevesine on the 22nd or 23rd of April, 1871. He called upon me, and I saw him in my drawing-room. He came in reference to some speculation at Penryn, for which place I was member. I declined to have anything to do with the matter. Major Dickson, M.P. for Dover, afterwards told me that he knew him very well indeed, and that he was a friend of his. He also said he was a barrister, a member of the Junior Carlton Club, a Cornish man, and that his father was an officer of the navy. A long time afterwards, viz. on the 18th of July, Edevesine introduced me to Longbottom in the lobby of the House of Commons, and said he (Longbottom) had a scheme to communicate, and asked me to come to his rooms at 3, Pall-mall. He used these rooms as offices; he had other rooms, I think, at No. 15, Pall-mall. I drove up in my carriage with my wife and daughter, and they followed in a cab. Edevesine showed me the series of papers which have been produced in this court, and said that Prince, a Canadian, and some others, wanted to raise money on a mortgage of certain properties, that they were thinking of getting up a company for the purpose, and would like me to be a director. Edevesine said he knew I took an interest in colonial subjects among others, and that this scheme related to an important branch of the Canadian trade. I stopped about an hour while my wife and daughter were waiting in the carriage, and said I could not remain any longer, but would consider the subject on some future day. I heard Longbottom was a civil engineer. Edevesine called upon me on the 5th of August, and entered into a further discussion on the subject. He said Longbottom was a colleague of his in promoting the company and a man of property. He gave me to understand that he was promoting other companies besides this one. Some mines in Wales, Hamlet House, Hammersmith, and some other property in the north he said belonged to Longbottom. The wells were represented to me to be very valuable. Longbottom said he had seen the wells, and that Prince, the owner, was a very rich man and wanted to get rid of some smaller co-proprietors, and benefit his property. A certificate, signed by Mr. Hemans, British consul, was exhibited to me, and I went to the Foreign Office and asked to be allowed to compare the writing with some official papers of Mr. Hemans, and I found it to be genuine. I was also told that Hemans was a respectable man, but that he was dead. Edevesine at the first interview said if I became a director I should be qualified by having so many shares. I distinctly and positively declined, saying, "If I go with the enterprise I will embark my own money in it, or I will have nothing to do with it." We had some talk about a deputation to Canada. I said if one went I should like to go to verify the facts with my own eyes. He said of course the expenses would be paid. I said that on two former occasions when I had gone on missions to South America—once for the General Credit Company, and once for the Venezuelan bondholders—I had been paid; on the former occasion I had all my expenses paid and £1,000, and on the latter I paid my own expenses and received £1,500. I said, too, that if I went I should have to give up two permanent engagements upon the press which brought me in £300 a year. He said that several directors would probably go, and he could not engage for so large a sum, and that if I was to get anything besides my travelling expenses I must look to the directors. On the whole I thought that was reasonable, and the subject dropped. I applied to Sir S. Northcote further on when there was a talk about the trustees. I said I would ask Sir S. Northcote if he would be one. He had been chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company. I gave him a general idea of the scheme. I met Sir Stafford in the House of Commons and I learned from him that he had sent a letter to Canada. He did not become a trustee. Ultimately I consented to become a director. Certainly up to that time there was nothing to lead me to doubt the *bona fides* of the scheme or the solvency or respectability of Longbottom. I did not understand he had any personal interest in the property. I supposed he was a promoter and agent for the vendor. I had only a vague idea about it, but that was my notion.

To the Lord Chief Justice: I thought he was [illegible] to put some of his [illegible] going to the Canadian [illegible] own money in the company. I went [illegible] Emigration office. Mr. Torrens recommended [illegible] to go, but it was my idea, too. I saw Mr. White, who had come over on a mission from Canada. I gave him a general notion of the scheme, and asked him about Petrolia and the trade in it. He replied that he saw nothing improbable in the matter; that he did not know Petrolia or any of these properties, but that it was a very flourishing trade, and he gave me a Canadian handbook with some statistics about the trade which I read. The effect did not discourage me. I had heard that Vallance and Vallance had been solicitors to Longbottom, and I was under the mistaken impression that Mr. Wellington Vallance was a member of that firm. I suggested that the opinion of Baxter, Rose and Norton should be taken on the matter, and a difference of opinion arose between me and Sir S. Blane in reference to that step. Edevesine said Mr. Vallance had wealthy clients who would probably buy bonds and shares. I was not at all satisfied about it, but I was over-ruled. (Letter from Sir S. Blane to witness on the subject was read). It was resolved that I should go to Canada. I was very earnest that the whole responsibility should not fall upon me, but somehow or another everybody seemed to decline, and I found myself fixed to go with Longbottom and Hay, Jun. I can't recollect when I asked Mr. Francis to go. It was contemplated until a few days before I went that Sir S. Blane should accompany me. Mr. Torrens got me some letters of introduction from Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. White had given me one or two letters. I left my house in Thurloe-square on the 8th, and sailed from Liverpool on the 9th of August. Edevesine had said the preliminary expenses would be provided by the promoters, and before I left I asked him to make an advance, for I was not at all assured that I should travel with Longbottom. I also thought that if I made an unfavourable report I should still have to ask Longbottom to pay my expenses home. I thought it right, therefore, that I should have £100 caution money, but when I started I had about forty sovereigns in cash of my own and a letter of credit from Coutts's for £500. Longbottom offered me £25 on the steamer, but I pushed his hand aside. I heard, and with a great deal of indignation, that he provided me with pocket-money on the journey. It is not true. I knew nothing of Mr. Mowatt or the Credit Foncier at this time. On the day I started I received a letter from Sir G. Balfour, whom I knew well, respecting something he had to communicate on the project. When I saw Longbottom in Liverpool he made some indistinct statement about a squabble with Mr. Mowatt concerning this property. Longbottom said he lost his temper and insulted Mr. Mowatt—said he was a rascal and would pull his nose. I understood from him that Mr. Mowatt wanted to bring out the company.

To the Lord Chief Justice: Longbottom did not give me a letter from Mr. Torrens.

Examination continued: Longbottom said that Mr. Mowatt was unreasonable. I arrived in New York on the 19th of September, and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was here I received the telegram, "Adverse reports. Be vigilant." I saw here a Mr. Campbell, a friend of Longbottom, and it was announced he was going with us to Petrolia. I thought it rather curious, and I called on Mrs. Campbell to make inquiries. She said my name was very familiar to her, that she had three daughters, two of whom were married to English men, one being Mr. Trelawney, whose sister married Mr. Berkeley, of "Eastwick" Park. That made her acquainted with my name (Laughter.) She told me that her husband had known Mr. Longbottom for twenty years. I thought it was rather a voucher for Longbottom that he was well known to people of that kind. It was explained to me that Campbell was a gentleman very fond of scientific things, and would go up with us to look at the wells. We arrived at Petrolia on the evening of the 25th of September. Prince met us and drove us to his house. It was one of the best houses in the place, and he had two or three very good horses in the stables. I heard with some astonishment that Prince had been a railway guard. He had really been a railway conductor, which is a very different thing in the United States; but I ascertained most thoroughly and completely that he was a born gentleman and well connected. I ascertained this and have proofs of it. He told me he had been a railway conductor before 1867. I went to his mother's house, 100 miles off, to ascertain whether his statements were correct. Prince had told me that his father had been a lawyer in England, and had come out to America twenty-five years ago with a very large sum of money; also that he was the most prominent member of the Canadian Parliament, and had purchased some very fine properties, particularly one on Lake Superior, where he died; that his eldest brother had been in the 71st Highlanders, and had served through the Crimean war; and that another brother represented Essex county, in Canada. Then he gave me the whole story of his own life. He said he first of all started in some business and then had been employed on the railway. He had been unsuccessful, and then became a railway conductor. He left the railway because it did not agree with his health, and took to the oil trade. He had had wells at Bothwell, and still owned them, but had come to Petrolia. When I saw Mrs. Prince I learned from her that what he had told me was true. Prince also gave me a printed obituary notice of his father. (Newspaper containing it produced). I began the inspection of the property next day. Mr. Eastwick then gave a detailed account of his inspection of the different wells, and said Prince told him he had already made his fortune at some of them, and was going to purchase a share in a brewery. On the second day Longbottom said that the 1st of October was the day for the completion of the contract to purchase, and that we ought to have the money ready to complete if I was satisfied. I thought that was reasonable, and therefore I sent on the evening of the 27th the telegram saying I was perfectly satisfied, and asking for the remittance of £80,000. I was only so far satisfied as to have the money deposited in the bank while I continued my examination. The money really did not come until the 4th of October. On the 28th of September I was not well, and I had a long talk with Prince respecting himself. I asked for the books of the wells. He showed me some very imperfect, rough sort of account books, containing the cost of fuel and the wages of the workmen. He did not show me the books of the refinery, and said those were all the books he had.

The Lord Chief Justice: Why, the profits were said to be £100,000 a year.

Examination continued: I believed what he said. Then I had a long conversation with Longbottom, and said I should like to go to Toronto before the whole thing was settled. He said there was an immense deal more to be done in Petrolia, and every moment of my time would be required there. I wanted to institute inquiries in Toronto from independent people; but Longbottom made a statement which made a great impression on me. He said it was absolutely necessary to have additional stills, because hitherto the crude oil had been sold, and in order to improve the revenue, they ought only to sell refined oil. I understood from his calculations that there would be a profit of 16s. per barrel on refined oil, but that the market would only be in England. He told me that the navigation would be closed in November and not be opened until April, and during the interval the refined oil would have to be shipped by New York, which would entail great additional charges; therefore, if the contract was to be concluded at all, it was absolutely necessary to have the new stills at once. He also said, what was perfectly true—that these new stills could not be prepared in winter, because the brickwork could not be constructed. He also said we could not put off the contract beyond the 1st of October, as the proprietors would demand to be paid for the delay. I then found I was placed in a very difficult position—"Should I have these works commenced or should I not?" Well, I decided that they should be commenced. I then agreed that ten new stills should be commenced. I went to Mr. Winn at the railway-station to inspect the books showing the quantity of oil received, and he said it was not the practice to show the books, but that he would send a written statement. That statement he sent to Prince, who showed it to me. After the comments that have been made I own it was imprudent for me to receive the letter from Prince, but it did not occur to me at the time. I thought there was nothing suspicious in Winn not sending it to a stranger but sending it to the head man of the district. At all events, it was an error of judgment to give up my visit to Toronto and not to continue my investigation on the spot. (Letter read. It stated that from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of oil were received per week at the station.) Taking the actual number of wells in the district, I thought upon these figures that 800 barrels per day was a fair estimate of the nine wells I had inspected.

To the Lord Chief Justice: I did not take any steps to ascertain the yield from any of the wells in a given time. I did not sufficiently understand the matter. In fact, I was out of my depth.

Mr. Eastwick then gave an account of his inquiries about the title and what he did as to Mr. McEwen's warning letter. He wrote to two referees mentioned by McEwen, and he received replies repudiating that gentleman. He gave the letters to Longbottom, and also a report in which they were mentioned, to take to England. He did not know until a few days ago that Longbottom had destroyed the report and letters. He attached great importance to the letters of repudiation. There was one passage in McEwen's letter which made him very suspicious of that gentleman. It was that he came over to buy some properties, and that, although the lands of this company were greatly exaggerated, he would not mind putting them in a company which he was going to bring out. This led him to believe Longbottom and Prince.

Mr. Giffard: Did you post the letters to the referees yourself?—I am afraid I did not.

But you received replies purporting to come from the persons to whom you were referred? Certainly.

Sir Stafford Northcote was called after the mid-day adjournment, and examined by Mr. Giffard. He said: I have been acquainted with Mr Eastwick for several years. On the evening of the 15th of August, 1871, he spoke to me in the House of Commons, and asked me if I would accept the office of trustee of a Canadian oil wells company, mentioning the name of Mr. Massey, who was likely to be another trustee, and the names of Sir J. Hay and Mr. Torrens as directors. I said I had not time to attend to the affairs of the company, and should not like to become connected with it. He answered that all I was asked to do as trustee was to be responsible for the safe custody and proper application of certain money that was to be raised on debentures. I said I knew nothing of the company, and should not like to have my name connected with a company in whose affairs I was not able to take a part. He gave me a number of papers which he said would show me that the concern was a good one, and he asked me to take them home and think the matter over. I said I should have no objection to take them home, and that I would give him an answer the next day. I also mentioned to him that I expected Sir John Rose, who had been Finance Minister of Canada, to breakfast with me next morning. He said he should be very much obliged if I would ask him if he knew the parties whose names he had given me, and I promised to do so. Sir John Rose did not come, but another gentleman from Canada breakfasted with me and I spoke to him on the subject. He said that oil wells were a very speculative kind of property, and that he would not recommend me to connect myself with any of them unless I had time to investigate them for myself. I asked him if he knew anything of these particular wells, or the parties connected with them. He said he knew nothing of the wells, but that he personally knew one of the gentlemen, I think Mr. Francis; and he knew the other, I think Prince, by reputation; and he believed them both to be gentlemen of high character. I thereupon wrote to Mr. Eastwick the letter of the 16th, and from that time I never had any communication either with Mr. Eastwick or any one connected with the company until I heard [illegible] that misfortunes had happened to [illegible] in the autumn of 1872 [illegible] the company.

Mr. Giffard: I think you were [illegible] asked again to join the company?—I have forgotten it.

(Sir Stafford Northcote read the letter [illegible] dated the 20th of August, in which he told Mr. Eastwick [illegible] that he was sorry he could not depart from his former answer.)

Cross-examined by Sir Henry James: I have not kept Mr. Eastwick's letters.

Mr. Eastwick, recalled, said that at a meeting at which Prince, Longbottom, Campbell, and himself were present, a protocol was agreed to which he signed as chairman. [The document, which extended to considerable length, and entered into details as to the management, &c., of the property, said it was agreed that out of the £80,000 expected to arrive at the bank from England £15,000 was to be paid to Prince on account of the purchase-money, and that the blance should remain in the bank to be handed over to Prince, subject to the order of Mr. Pardey, solicitor of the corporation, when he was satisfied that the property and works had been legally transferred to the company. It was also agreed that Prince should give Longbottom a power of attorney to enable him to give valid receipts for the balance in England, which was to be paid not later than the 1st of November; and further, that six more wells should be sunk and called after the English directors.] On the 3rd the money had not come. He then prepared his report, which represented most conscientiously the state of facts that he saw. Longbottom read and sign it, and Mr. Hay also approved of it. He left Petrolia on the 4th, and went to Washington to see if he could get the duties on the oil reduced. A meeting of the company was held there, and minutes drawn up. It was his intention to return at once to England, but Longbottom said he had important business at San Francisco in connection with a land reclamation scheme; that he was ill, and must return to England, and he asked him (witness) to go for him, saying he would pay him £2,000 for a report on those lands. He was originally reluctant to go on account of his own health, but at last he consented, and said that on his return he would revisit Petrolia, and see how the works and new distilleries were going on, and be able to report the latest news to the board in London. He accompanied Hay, Campbell, and Longbottom to New York where he made a long inspection of the petroleum depôt. He saw Longbottom off by the *Scotia*, which sailed on the 25th of October, and gave him another report to deliver to the directors, but he suppressed it. He never gave Longbottom authority to attach his name to any other document. (Report read.) Went to San Francisco, and received a telegram from Longbottom to visit the Dardanelles gold mine in the snowy mountains of Nevada. Went there. Received another telegram to visit some other mines at Denda, but was prevented going by the snow. On the way home was delayed a week on the Rocky mountains. Reported in favour of the reclamation scheme and against the Dardanelles mine. Arrived in England on the 23rd of December, 1871. Went to his banker's and found that £2,000 had been paid in to his account by Longbottom. Mrs. Eastwick informed him that the directors had voted him £1,000 for his journey to Petrolia. Went to Longbottom for an explanation, and drew a cheque for £1,000 for his shares and gave it to him. Also said, "There has been some mistake—£2,000 has been paid in, and I'll give you a cheque for the other £1,000." Longbottom said, "It is no mistake—it is yours." Asked him if it was for California, and he assented. Observed that he was much obliged to him. Longbottom made no mention then of its being a payment for his qualification. Afterwards sued Longbottom for the £2,000 for his journey to San Francisco, without giving credit for £1,000. He did that on the advice of counsel. In May, 1872, after Donaldson returned from Canada, he learned for the first time that Longbottom had himself an interest in the property, and in the most earnest manner he pressed that he should be sued. The other directors thought that more might be got out of him by persuasion and opposed him. Came to the conclusion that a gross fraud had been perpetrated, but yet that there was considerable value in the property. He intended first not to attend the board again, but having by his reports brought the directors into this dreadful business, he could not separate himself from them. (Here Mr. Eastwick was much affected.) Ultimately the directors agreed to sue Longbottom. Besides £1,000 for his journey he only received from the company £187 for his fees as director. Supposing he treated the £2,000 as received from the company he had lost £1,500. He had never sold or dealt in any shares.

The trial was again adjourned.

A Reuter's telegram published in Bombay, 2nd March, states that the jury were unable to agree to a verdict and were consequently discharged.

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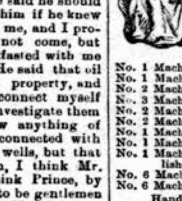

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THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
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TREACHER'S BUILDING.
This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.
THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
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THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.
AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:
"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."
This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.
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2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
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(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)
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G. I. P. and B. B. [illegible] Carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
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Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

——:o o:——

BARODA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1875.

YESTERDAY the Court was thronged as usual. Amongst the audience we observed Colonel Phayre. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Scindia, and His Highness the Gaekwar were absent all day. The first witness called was Dajeebhoy Nurrotum, bricklayer, and a friend of Rowjee's, who described in detail how he introduced Rowjee to certain geldsmiths who made him many articles of jewellery, all of which were entered in books that they produced. One of the goldsmiths named Shivlall Withul said the entries were not made by himself because he could neither read nor write. The ornaments consisted of anklets of silver, gold necklace, wristlet, gold finger-rings and silver bangles for a child. These things were all paid for at different times when each article was finished, and their total value amounted to from Rs. 475 to Rs. 500. In cross-examination he said he did not enter these items himself into his business books and could not recollect who did enter them, as he generally asked anybody who was at hand to make such entries in his books. Doolub Manoordass, one of the goldsmiths, who was called, said he had made several of the ornaments for Rowjee, and he pointed out to the Commission the particular ornaments he had made, stated the amounts paid for each, and that he had received payment for them all from Rowjee. The defence did not cross-examine this witness.

The next witness was Gunput Bin Govind, who stated that he was in Yeshwuntrao's service and knew him well. He had been one year and nine months in his service and acted as a karkoon and confidential servant, keeping charge of his keys, money, &c. He said he knew Rowjee and Jugga, and had seen them in Yeshwantrao's house one night, where they received a bag containing five hundred Baroda rupees. This witness was not cross-examined.

The next witness, Chugunlall Sheristadar, said he knew Salim and where he lived, and that he had assisted in searching the house on the 24th December in company with Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, the Chief Hoozoor Fouzdar under the Gaekwar, and Meer Emam Ally, police havildar, and others, who seized all Salim's papers and took them to the Fouzdar's office and placed them under a seal. Emam Ally, police havildar, was called and corroborated the statements as to the searching of Salim's house, the seizure of the papers, and as to the manner in which they were sealed and conveyed to the Fouzdar's office.

Mr. Manibhai, the native resident assistant under Colonel Phayre, was called, and described how he had seen the packet of papers opened in the presence of Salim, and how he had marked those that were necessary, but not all that the packet contained. One letter was handed to him to read, when Serjeant Ballantine at once rose and objected to its being put in, as it was contrary to all rules of evidence. Sir Richard Couch agreed with the learned Serjeant, and the letter was pronounced inadmissible because no proof had been led as to the writer of it.

Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ally was called, and described how he had obtained the clue to the arsenic being in Rowjee's belt, and was severely cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine with the object of proving that the witnesses had free communications with each other and many opportunities of concocting the whole story. He wore the belt as Boodur had worn it, and looked like a well-cared for, sleek, puttawalla, who had lived in clover all his service, and his appearance created some merriment in Court. He denied that the witnesses had had access to each other, but was made to acknowledge that three Borahs were kept in prison, but added a statement to the effect that this trial was a small affair in comparison to another enquiry that was being made apart from this Commission. Boodur Nursoo, the havildar, who recently received Rowjee's situation and belt, was called, and he described how he had worn the belt which contained the arsenic, while the arsenic was still there, and how it was taken off his person to be examined by the police before he knew anything at all about the powder being there.

Mr. Boevey, former Assistant Political Resident, was called and asked to state a few of the occurrences on the day of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. He remembered the ayah asked for leave on one or two occasions. Serjeant Ballantine asked him if he had ever purchased, or caused to be purchased, any arsenic or copper for himself while he lived at the Residency, to which he said he had not. The Court then closed and will re-assemble on Monday.

TENTH DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission—John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla.

H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar was not present.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was present during a portion of the forenoon, and occupied a seat on the right of the Commission, but was absent in the afternoon.

The Commission was opened at 11 o'clock.

Dajeeba Nurrotum called and affirmed :—

Examined by Mr Inverarity—My name is Dajeeba Nurrotum. I am a bricklayer. I know Rowjee Havildar at the Residency. He asked me to get some ornaments made for him about the time of the Dewalee before last. I went with him and pointed out the house of a goldsmith named Shivlall. The ornaments made on that occasion are mentioned and described in the goldsmith's book. This was about sixteen months ago, and I will tell you what they were so far as I remember. There were a pair of silver anklets called *toras*, a man's gold necklace called *kuntee*, one gold wristlet called *kungnee*, two gold finger-rings, weighing one tola, a boy's waist-ring of silver, a pair of small silver anklets for a boy. The making of these ornaments commenced in Kartak (October and November), and the ornaments were taken away as they were ready, at different times. Two or three times I did not keep an account of these ornaments, but at the time the ornaments were made the goldsmith gave a writing in regard to them. (Shown paper.) This is the writing.

The Interpreter—He calls it a receipt.

It was given to me in the presence of Rowjee. I said to Rowjee, "Do you take away this receipt of yours." He said, "I will take it away to-morrow or the day after." It eventually remained with me until I was called to the Residency when I gave it to the Ahmedabad Fouzdar, Gujanand Vithul, who gave it to the sahib. (Account put in.)

Mr. Inverarity read it.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Whose writing is it?

Mr. Advocate-General—The goldsmith's.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Then the goldsmith must be called to prove it. Nevertheless if my learned friends are going to call the man who wrote it, I shall not object to its going in.

Mr. Advocate-General—We are going to call the man who wrote it.

Mr. Inverarity reads translation of the writing as follows :—(Put in and marked Y.)

Shri (wealth) II.

The Khata of Duani Rowjee Wogha of Savat 1930 (1873-74) month of Kartiak (1873 October and November) through Patell Dajeebhai Nurotum.

Credit side.				Debit side.			
Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
220	5	2	Cash received from himself (Rowjee.)	114	2	0	One gold string weight 5 tolas six wal at Rs. 22 per tola.
				5	0	0	Charges for making a gold string.
				95	11	9	One anklet of silver in weight Rs. 75 premium at annas 4¼.
				4	8	0	Charges for making the anklet.
				220	5	9	

Shri (wealth) II.

The Khata of Duani Rowjee Wagha of Savat 1930 (1873-74), month Falgoon (1874 February and March), through Dajeebhai Nurotum.

Credit side.				Debit side.			
Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
64	0	0	Ready money received hro' Dajeebhai.	65	5	0	Golden bracelet in weight 5¾ gudiana 3 wal, at Rs. 22, through Dajeebhai.
22	0	0	Do. in the month of Jaith (If Sood 3rd, 1874 18th May, Monday; If Vud 3rd June, Wednesday) day 3rd.	3	0	0	Charges for making the above.
				22	0	0	Golden ring, weight 1 tola, at Rs. 22.
121	0	0	In the month of Ashar (1874 21st June, Sunday) 7th Sunday.	0	8	0	Charges for making the ring.
				19	7	6	Girdle of silver
				1	0	0	Charges.
207	0	0					In the month of Ashad (1874 29th June, Monday, It first, 29th July Wednesday, If second) Soodh 15th.
6	0	0	Ready cash through himself.	96	11	9	Silver anklet in weight Rs. 75½ at the premium of as. 4½.
				5	0	0	Charges of the above.
213	0	0		213	0	3	
				98	12	0	Puttias of gold in weight 4¼ tolas including charges.
				36	4	0	Puttees of gold weight tola 1 including charges, wal 4¼

This paper is produced by me to-day. Dated December 24th of 1874.

Signature of Dajee Nurotum.
(Sd.) J. B. Richey.
29th December, 1874.

I know the fact of Rowjee's marriage, but I don't know in what month it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine :—How was it you were employed to get jewellery made for Rowjee?—I was living in the city, and Rowjee said, "Do you know any man of your acquaintance?"

Where does this goldsmith live?—On the road-side near the pepul tree.

Is it not near where Rowjee lives?—No, this is in the city of Baroda.

Shivlall Vithul affirmed and examined by the Advocate-General :—My name is Shivlall Vithul. I am a goldsmith. I live near Gunputrao Mahadjun's, on the road-side outside the city, and not within the camp. (The Interpreter :—He means without the limits of the city proper.) I know a man named Dajeeba Nurrotum. He is an acquaintance of mine. He has got ornaments made by me for a puttawalla named Rowjee. That puttawalla was employed as a servant in the Resident's bungalow. That was stated. I made ornaments for this puttawalla at the request of

Dajeeba. I have not got my account-book, but it is here. (Shown book.) This is my book.

Is that book kept by you in the ordinary course of business?—I am not a learned man, and I employed anybody who happened to come to me. I do not know how to read nor write at all. I first made a pair of anklets for Rowjee about the time of the Dewalee before last. Everything is written in this book. I cannot read nor write and I do not know Rowjee's account. You had better find it yourself. I made one anklet first, not a pair. About the same time I made one anklet, one gold necklace called *dora*, one gold wristlet called *kungnee* weighing three tolas. This was about the Dewalee, and as I made them from time to time I delivered them.

How many ornaments did you make again?—A pair of necklets, one gold neck-chain called *dora*, one wristlet called *kungnee*, two finger-rings weighing one tola of gold, two child's (Interpreter—A little child's) wristlets of silver, &c., and also gave a number of gold coins called *putlias* or Venetians. Sometimes I gave to Dajee and sometimes to Rowjee; two or three times Dajee received the ornaments from me, and once or twice the other man. I do not remember whether, when I began to make these things, it was fourteen or fifteen days before or after the Dewalee, but it is all written down there. I did not make them all at the Dewalee. Some were made at the Dewalee, and some subsequently. (Shown ornaments and identified them.) The two anklets, Venetians, gold wristlets, and two gold finger-rings were made by me. The neck-chain called *dora* which I made is not amongst these. (Putting his hand on the other ornaments) The witness—These were not made by me. The total value of the ornaments I made for Rowjee was about Rs. 500 or Rs. 475—I do not remember the exact amount, but that is given in the book. I received full payment for the articles I made. Dajee came to me and Rowjee also, and I was paid the whole of the amount from time to time. To Dajee I gave a written account about these ornaments. I do not remember who wrote that particular account. Any person who came to me at the time I caused him to write. If I were shown that account I might remember it. (Shown exhibit Y.) This may be the paper.

Serjeant Ballantine declined to cross-examine.

Doolab Munordass called and affirmed.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Doolab Munordass. I am a goldsmith. I know Rowjee, who is employed at the Residency. He does not live near me, but we both live in the bazaar. I have made ornaments for Rowjee. I have made four ear-rings—coorkee—of gold, and a gold chain to be attached to them round the ear, and another gold chain round the ear. I have not got a regular account with Rowjee, but I have entered the sundry sums I received. I made these entries. (Shown book.) This is my account-book. I see an entry on the 11th Assud Sud. The year is not mentioned, but it was the last Hindoo year 1930. I see an entry for Rs. 7-8 for making a ring for Rowjee puttawalla. There is another entry of rupees four and a half in part payment of ear-chains that were to be made. On the 7th Assud Vud (6th August 1874) Rs. 20 were received. I see two items of Rs. 20, making a total of Rs. 40. Altogether, this comes to Rs. 60. This sixty rupees was paid to me for the purpose of making the gold ear-chains which I mentioned before. Altogether I received from Rowjee Rs. 79-8. (Shown ornaments.) These two rings, two ear-rings, and two ear-chains, all gold, were made by me.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine declined to cross-examine this witness.

Dulput Govindram called and sworn.

Examined by the Advocate-General—My name is Gunput Govindram. I know Yeshwuntrao, who is in the service of the Maharaja. I was in the service of Yeshwuntrao for the last year and three quarters. I used to keep the keys of his boxes, and do all such work as he directed me. I also served him as clerk. I had the key of his money-box. I should know Rowjee and Jugga perhaps if I saw them. (Shown Jugga and Rowjee.) These are the men. I have seen them on one occasion at Yeshwuntrao's house. This was about a year or fourteen months ago. I saw them at night-time, about eight o'clock. I gave them something on that occasion. I gave them Rs. 500 (Baroda rupees) by Yeshwuntrao's directions. Yeshwuntrao was upstairs in his house when these men came.

Serjeant Ballantine declined to cross-examine the witness.

Chuggunlall Fouzdar called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Chuggunlall Damodhurdass. I am sheristedar to the Baroda Huzoor Fouzdaree Court. I know Salim, the Gaekwar's servant. I know his house. I remember a Gaekwaree police guard being placed on his house. The guard was placed on or about the 23rd December. After that guard had been put on his house I went next day with Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, the Huzoor Fouzdar, to make a search. There was a Bombay police havildar with me. (Shown Meer Imamally.) That is the man. Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia was a servant of the Gaekwar's, being Chief Huzoor Fouzdar. I also hold my appointment under the Gaekwar. I saw papers found in the house. They were put up in a packet, and that again was put in a handkerchief, and taken to the Huzoor Fouzdaree Office. I took them to the office. Mr. Hormusjee and Imamally also went. At the Fouzdaree Hospital a label was put upon the packet, and seals of the Fouzdaree were affixed by me on the four corners of the paper. I did this by the direction of Mr. Hormusjee. This packet was carried in the same buggy in which I sat. After the packet had been sealed in this way, a memorandum was written on the label, "This packet contains papers found in the house of Salim." The packet was delivered to Imamally havildar, who took it away with him. (Shown handkerchief.) I do not quite know whether this is the handkerchief in which the packet was wrapped up. (Witness opens packet.) This is the handkerchief.

Serjeant Ballantine declined to cross-examine the witness.

Imamally was called and sworn.

Examined by the Advocate-General—My name is Meer Imamally. I am a havildar in the Bombay police No. R. 1130. I was present with Chuggunlall and Hormusjee Wadia when the house of Salim was searched. I saw some papers found there, which were afterwards made up into a sealed packet and handed over to me. I brought that packet to the sahib and kept it under guard. On the 29th December I handed it over to the Rao Sahib, Munibhai being present. Salim was brought there, and it was placed before him to be opened. It was opened in the presence of Salim and Mr. Munibhai. Between the day on which I received it and the 29th December, when it was opened, it was kept in our police guard, and when it was produced to be opened before Salim and Mr. Munibhai it was all quite perfect.

By the President—I mean last December.

Serjeant Ballantine declined to examine the witness.

Mr. Munibhai called and solemnly affirmed.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Munibhai Jusbhai. I am native assistant to the Resident at Baroda. On 29th December last I was present when a bundle of papers was brought to the Residency by Imamally. There was a note inside and seals at each corner of the cover. They were the seals of the Fouzdaree Court of Baroda and the ink impression. On the note, I think, the words "Papers found in Salim's house" were written. Salim was present when the bundle was opened. I did not make a list of all the papers in the bundle; but of certain papers I made a list. (Shown exhibit X) This was one of the papers taken out of the bundle. It bears my signature, which I put on it at the time. (Shown two papers.) These also were found in that bundle. They also bear my signature made at the time on the back. I have got the list that I made of some of the papers.

The Advocate-General—I propose, my Lord, to read these two papers.

The President—Are these fresh papers?—The Advocate-General replied affirmatively.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine asked on what grounds it was wished to read them?—The Advocate-General said the letters were precisely of the same character as exhibit X, containing information of what was done at the Residency, and had been found in Salim's house.

The President—But exhibit X was proved.

The Advocate-General—We have not been able to trace the writer of these letters, but they are of the same nature as the other letters.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I might have objected to what Rowjee has admitted, but I have not done so.

The President—Exhibit X was proved in a different way from this.

The Advocate-General—But I submit that these letters are admissible as evidence on this ground. Rowjee and Nursoo have said that they were in the habit of getting letters written upon what conversations took place at the Residency and who called there. We found in Salim's house a letter answering the description of the letters which Rowjee says he was in the habit of transmitting to the Maharaja through Salim. That letter has been identified and put in. There can be no doubt that the letters I now submit were found in Salim's house, and being in the same handwriting as the one that has been identified, I think that this Commission should consent to receive them in evidence, unless it is to be contended that they are forgeries or were not found in Salim's house.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—My objection, my Lord, is very simple. You must connect your documents with the person under charge. That has not been done here. The writer of it has not been proved, and in the absence of such proof I apprehend that these letters are not receivable as evidence.

The Advocate-General—I believe that they do connect with the person under charge in the very way that has been suggested.

The President—The writing has not been proved, and I do not think they are sufficiently connected at present.

The Advocate-General—Then I understand your Lordship to rule that these letters are not admissible?

The President—I do not think they have been sufficiently connected with the person under charge to make them admissible.

The Advocate-General—I will ask your Lordship to take a note of the grounds upon which I made the application.

The President—I will take a note of it, but I am not compelled to do so. In this case there will be no appeal.

The Advocate-General—I am aware of that, your Lordship.

The President—Your objection was sure to have been on the record, and I think you ought not to have asked me in this way to take a note of it.

The Advocate-General—As your Lordship pleases.

Booda Nursoo called and sworn.

Examined by the Advocate-General—My name is Booda Nursoo. At first I was employed as a puttawalla. Now I am a jemedar. I am employed at the Residency. I was promoted to be jemedar last month. Rowjee's belt was given to me. It was given to me on the 15th December. It was given to me by Mr. Blandford, the assistant in our office. After it was given to me I put it on, and it remained in my possession until the 25th December. It was in my possession during all the time between the 15th and the 25th, with the exception of when I used to dine or bathe, when I took it off and put it upon the devri, the place where the sepoys used to sit. On the 25th December, the Khan Sahib asked me to produce it. He said, "I want to examine your belt," and I took it off and gave it to him. (Shown belt.) This is the belt. I think there is one pocket here (pointing to the belt), but I don't know of any other. This pocket is not exactly a pocket; it is more a groove for a sword to go in. I did not know of any pocket.

Serjeant Ballantine declined to cross-examine the witness.

Akbar Ally called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ally. I am head of the detective police in Bombay. I have been in Government service since the month of April 1831. I accompanied Mr. Souter to make inquiries in this case. (Shown belt). I remember making an examination of this belt. This was on the 25th December last. On examining it I found a packet or a powder. I came to make the examination of the belt in this way. I had asked Rowjee where he was in the habit of keeping the packets which he used. He made a statement that the packets which had been given to him by the jemedar he used to keep in his pocket. I thought I would be able to find some trace of something having been dropped from the packets into the pocket, and I asked him, "Where is your belt?" He said, "It is in the possession of a man named Booda of the Residency." We four persons were present on the occasion. I, Rowjee, Rao Bahadoor Gujanand Vithul, and Khan Bahadoor Meer Ab lool Ali. When this examination took place I was where Mr. Souter the Commissioner was in habit of writing—that was in the Residency bungalow. When Rowjee told me that his belt was with Booda, I sent for Booda. When Booda came Rowjee, pointing to the belt, said, "This is my belt." The belt was round Booda's neck, and tied round his waist.

The President doubted whether the belt was worn over the neck.

Serjeant Ballantine requested the witness to put the belt on.

(Witness puts on the belt.)

Examination continued—This is how the puttawalla generally wore his belt. When Rowjee pointed to the belt, I asked Booda to give the belt to me. He took it off in this way (taking off the belt) and gave it to me. I began to search in it. I put my fingers in the front pocket first (showing a place called the "slide" open at both ends). Rowjee said, "No; not there," and pointed to another place, into which I put my fingers. (Shows back pocket or secret pocket.) After I had put my fingers there I felt something hard. I could not take the thing out, therefore I tore open a part of it. When I saw the packet there I sent for Mr. Souter. In that pocket besides a packet there was on the upper part a dirty rag, and Booda said, "That is mine." Besides the packet in the secret pocket I think there was a bit of white thread. In my presence Mr. Souter opened the packet. I saw some white medicine. It was a powder like white flour. Mr Souter kept the packet from that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.

You speak English, do you not?—No.

Do you swear you never speak English?—How can I speak it unless I know it?

The President—The witness must give a direct answer?

Witness.—I do not. I do not know English.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I ask you, do you never speak English. This is very easily answered surely?—Never.

The learned Serjeant then asked that the belt formerly worn by Rowjee havildar should be handed to him.

Is this the pocket in which you say you found the packet?—Yes.

And when you first had the belt the pocket was not torn?—No.

Just show me what portion of it you tore. You saw it before you tore it?—I tore it up in that way (suiting the action to the word). How much I tore I cannot say.

I am rather curious to know why you tore it?—Because I felt something hard and I wanted to search and find what it was.

Yes, but recollect yourself, Akbar. You know you called Mr. Souter?—After I had seen the packet.

How did it happen, when you found there was a packet, that you felt it necessary to call Mr. Souter; you did not call him before tearing the belt?—I was not quite sure that it contained a packet.

But you knew it contained something. You had your fingers in, Akbar?—Yes, and I felt something hard, but what it was I could not tell.

But you knew it was something?—Yes.

But you knew no more what it was when you had torn the belt than you knew before?—I knew more after I tore, not before I tore.

Why should you have called Mr. Souter at all until you had ascertained what was in the packet; why did

you call Mr. Souter at all ?—Whether the packet contained a letter or not, he might come and see what it contained.

Medicine or what it contained he might come and see. But did you not think Mr. Souter would trust what you said on the subject ?—Rowjee had made a statement to me.

I know that Rowjee had made a statement to you. What I want to know is, inasmuch as you poked your finger in and tore the belt, why did you not take the paper out and see what was in it ?—Rowjee said that out of the packets that he had received, some medicine had remained.

This is no answer to my question. Answer my question, sir. Why did you send for Mr. Souter before ascertaining what was in the packet. Why did you not take out the packet yourself ?—When I heard this that I have just mentioned from Rowjee I did not take it out.

Well, wait. Do you mean that you found the packet and then that Rowjee said something ?—No, after he and I saw the packet we were both sitting near each other.

And then you called Mr. Souter ?—Yes.

And now I have not yet had an answer to my question. Why did you call Mr. Souter ?—In order that he might open the packet with his own hand.

Yes, in order, perhaps, that he might be present at the finding ?—Yes.

(Interpreter—He now says, "I don't understand the question.)

You did not understand the question ? Was not your motive to have a witness to your finding it ?—As there was a chief quite close to me, therefore I sent for him. He was my chief. If he had not been close at hand I would not have sent for him.

That was your only motive ? You did not wish to have any witness to the finding ?—As to witnesses, we were three witnesses.

Well yes, but you know Rowjee was not a first-rate respectable witness ?—I did not refer to Rowjee but to Rao Bahadoor Gujanand Vithul.

Well, who were the others ?—He is one, and Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, and I was the third.

Very well. You had no idea of finding a parcel ?—No, I thought there would be some trace or mark in there.

Then the paper quite surprised you ?—Yes, when Rowjee made a statement to me.

Rowjee, you know, made no statement at this time. I mean when you found the paper ?—I had no idea what it contained.

Had you no idea that there would be a paper parcel at all ?—I felt something hard—I could not tell if it was a packet.

Well, now, did you not know it was a paper parcel without tearing up the belt ?—I could not say whether there was a paper parcel.

Now, you have the credit of a good deal of sagacity ; do you mean that you could not tell it was a paper parcel, Akbar Ali ?—How can I ? When I felt a hard substance, how could I tell it was a packet ?

Did you know it was a paper ?—Yes, I felt it to be a paper.

And did you feel that it was something wrapped up in a paper ?—No, not something wrapped up in a paper.

Well, did you think it was a piece of loose paper ?—I could not positively say if it was a loose paper or a tied-up paper.

Or a packet ? And so to ease your mind on the subject, you tore up the belt and had a look ?—Yes.

Well, having done that and seen it, it was then you called Mr. Souter ?—After Rowjee had made the statement to me that I mentioned to you.

Now, look here, Akbar Ali—you tore open this belt and you found the parcel. Do you mean that Rowjee made any statement at that time ?—Yes, just at that time.

What was it Rowjee said just at that time ?—He said, "Out of the packets that I had received before, there was some medicine left, there was some remnant of the medicine left, and this is it"

There was some remnant of the medicine left, and this is it ?—Yes.

So that before you called Mr. Souter you had learnt from Rowjee exactly what it contained ?—Yes. If I had not learnt that from Rowjee I would have opened the packet.

But after that you sent for Mr. Souter that he might see what the packet contained ?—Yes.

That was so, was it ? But you knew yourself ?—From the statement that Rowjee made.

You put such faith in Rowjee that you did not think it necessary to verify his statement by looking ?—I did not open the packet because the sahib was close by.

Now, look here, Abkar Ali ; had Rowjee ever said a word to you about having left a packet in his belt, or was it only your sagacity that led you to search the belt ?—Rowjee had not mentioned it to me ; he had simply stated, when I asked him, where he used to keep the packets.

Now, wait a moment. He had never told you then that he had kept back a portion and wrapped it in another packet and put it in his belt ?—He did not say that to me—that he had kept a remnant in the pocket.

When was Rowjee given in your custody, or when did you take him first ?—He was brought to me on the 22nd.

By whom ?—I sent for him. I and Gujanund Vithul and Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali.

Well, but who brought him ?—A sepoy brought him. I sent a sepoy for him to fetch him.

Did he confess to you that he had been administering poison ?—Not at first. He said something to Imam Ali Havildar, who brought him to me.

How long had he been in your keeping before he made any statement to you ?—From eight o'clock in the morning until evening—he remained with me.

Not in your company, I suppose Mr. Akbar ?—No.

Where did you deposit this valuable article Mr. Rowjee ; where did you deposit him ; where did you put him ?—He was kept where all the other dismissed servants were kept.

Where is that ?—In the garden within the compound of the Residency.

Then he was brought to you, and then he made a confession about this poisoning. Is that so ?—Yes.

That is so. It all came from him, did it ? You had no notion of it before ?—Those servants began quarrelling amongst themselves.

That is not an answer to my question, Mr. Akbar, and you know it perfectly well. I ask you whether he made this confession himself, or whether you had heard something of the kind before, and asked him questions—that is what I want to know ?—He made a confession to me of his own accord.

You had never heard a word about it, you had never heard a word implicating him before. Now just be cautious, Mr. Akbar ?—No, not that he was implicated. I heard that he had been squandering money.

Do you mean to swear that you had heard nothing else ?—About what ?

Well, about his being implicated in the poisoning ?—I did not hear from anybody that he was concerned in the poisoning.

Did you hear from anybody that he had received poison before you had him brought up to you ?—No.

Not heard a word about it ?—Not that he had received poison.

Not that he had received poison. After he had made this statement to you, what became of him—did he go back, or was he confined with the other servants ?—When he made that statement that I have mentioned before, he was kept in confinement.

Well, but was he sent back and kept in confinement with the other servants ?—No, separate.

Now wait a moment. You say that this statement was made to you on the 22nd. Is that so ?—Yes.

And do you swear that he has been kept separate ever since that time ?—From the 22nd until the 28th he was in my charge.

That was not the question. Do you mean, sir, to swear that on the 22nd, after he had made the statement, he did not go back to the other servants ?—He did not go to his house.

You know, Mr. Akbar Ali, I have never cross-examined an Indian policeman before, but I have met with these gentlemen in England. Just answer my question. After he had made this confession to you on the 22nd, did he go back to where the other servants were ? It is a very plain question ?—Not where the other servants were. He was in my charge.

Now, do you swear that he had no intercourse with the other servants that day ?—Whether he saw any of the servants or not, I cannot tell, but he was, by my orders, kept under a guard of sepoys.

Then he might have seen the other servants, might he ?—Not that I know of. How can I tell ?

But he may have done so ?—I have no grounds for saying so.

Have you grounds enough for saying that he did not ?—My orders were that he should not be allowed to talk with anybody.

Now, do you swear that you ordered that he should not be allowed to talk with anybody ?—Yes. I had given orders that he should not be allowed to talk with any of the prisoners. One circumstance happened——

Now, Mr. Akbar.

Interpreter—He's going to add something.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—If he is going to volunteer it, I don't know but I may as well have it.

Witness—He was brought and confronted with the jemadar.

Who brought him and confronted him with the jemadar ?—I and Gujanand Vithul ordered the sepoy to bring him up.

Where was the jemadar at that time ?—Abdool Ali was also present.

Where was the jemadar at that time ?—The jemadar was with me. I, Gujanand Vithul and Abdool Ali—we three were present.

Now, attend to me, sir. You know that, after this confession that you speak of as having been made on the 22nd, you say you confronted Rowjee with the jemadar. How was that managed, I want to know ?—Gujanand Vithul said to the jemedar that Rowjee had acknowledged to him everything that he had done.

Yes, go on—Thereupon I sent for Rowjee. First of all, the jemadar was told that Rowjee had confessed everything that he had done.

Is that so ?—Yes.

Did they mention what he had confessed ?—No, not at all.

Then you sent for Rowjee, did you ?—Gujanand Vithul said "If you like, we will send for Rowjee." The jemadar said, "You may send for him."

Then Rowjee was sent for, was he ?—Yes.

And I suppose you found Rowjee at home ? Not in his house, but where our people were.

And he was brought, was he ?—Yes.

Well now, when these two were confronted together, what took place ?—Rowjee said, "Baba (Interpreter—Friend, familiar friend) I have said everything up to my neck" (pointing to his neck).

And then it was after that the jemadar made a confession, was it ?—Yes. He said, "I will tell you the fact."

And then did he tell you the fact the same evening ?—Not to me.

To whom ?—I said, "Don't make a statement before me, come before the sahib."

Did he make any statement to you then ?—Not at all.

Just tell me, Akbar Ali, how many persons have you in custody in connection with this charge at this moment ?—I had witnesses in my charge, not prisoners.

Well, I suppose by witnesses in your charge you mean witnesses you would not allow to leave ?—They were collected and kept for fear that they might go away, and we might not be able to find them again.

Then, how many prisoners and witnesses are there altogether in custody—that is what I want to know ?—There were no prisoners in my charge ; only the witnesses.

Well, how many witnesses were in your charge ?—Twenty or twenty-two. I have got their names if you want them.

No, I don't want them. Do you know a person named Nooruddin Borah ?—Yes, I know him.

And Nuzoomoodin Borah. Do you know him ?—Yes, I know Nuzoomoodin.

Are they both in prison.—Not in my charge ; they are in jail.

They are both in jail, are they ?—Yes.

Have they been in your charge ?—How could they be when they are in jail ?

That is not my question, you know. Have they been in your charge ?—They were in the charge of Rao Saheb Gujanand Vithul. He brought them and kept them at the place where the other witnesses were.

But they were with the other witnesses, were they ?—But separate.

But separate, yes. When did they go into the jail ?—Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali knows. He will be able to tell you. He has got a memo. of the dates and everything.

But tell me about when—how long ago ?—Fifteen or twenty days ago.

Fifteen or twenty days from this time ?—I cannot say whether it was fifteen or twenty or twenty-five days.

Up to that time, how long had they been with the other witnesses, or how long had they been kept as witnesses before they were sent to jail ?—They were not kept with the witnesses, but they were kept apart.

For how long before they were sent to jail ?—Abdool Ali knows the number of days ; they were in his charge.

Have they ever been taken before any magistrate ?—I do not know.

Do you know that they have been, or before any gentleman, before Mr. Souter, or before anybody ?—Not in my presence.

Have you ever heard of their being ?—I would have told you if I had heard.

Well, did you try to get evidence from them and, when you could not get evidence from them, send them off to jail. Now, is that about the history of the transaction ?—As to their statements and their evidence Gunjanund Vithul knows.

Oh, yes. But do not you know perfectly well that an endeavour was made for days and days to get evidence from them, and that it was not until you failed that you sent them to jail ?—Let me recollect.

(To Interpreter)—Let him recollect. (After a pause, to witness)—Now you have recollected.—Damodhur Punt mentioned the name of Nooroodin's father.

I know all that, but I want to have an answer to my question. I know all about Damodhur Punt, but I want to know whether they were kept in charge of the police as witnesses until you could get nothing out of them, and then, when you could not get anything favourable or according to your views out of them, did you not send them to jail ?—I now recall to mind the reason why they were sent to Jail. It was in connection with some arsenic that they were sent to Jail.

Now that you have got your recollection perfect, what was it in relation to some arsenic ?—Damodhur Punt said that he had brought poison from a Borah's shop.

Precisely. Now that's it, and upon Damodher Punt's statement were these two persons examined ?—Three Borahs

What I want to know is, were they examined by the police upon Damodhur Punt's making this statement ?—Yes.

Did they keep them in custody with the witnesses or as witnesses for some time ?—Yes, they were ; but in a separate tent.

Were endeavours made to get them to confirm this statement of Damodhur Punt's ?—That is a big affair, and that enquiry is to take place.

Will you be kind enough to remember that this is a big affair and that the enquiry is taking place ?—This is one thing, and the other involves a great many things.

Now, Akbar Ali, was an endeavour made to get these two men to confirm Damodhur's statement ?—Yes, and some endeavours are still being made.

That is to say they are sent to prisen ?—Yes ; but they are yet to be examined.

Re-examined by the Advocate General :—

Take that belt please. You say that you tore-open this belt at the lower part there ? (Points to it.)—Yes.

Was it fastened at that lower end ?—Yes, it had been sewn up.

And you tore open the stitches ?—Yes.

You say that Mr. Souter was close by at the time. Where was Mr. Souter ?—He was about ten paces from there.

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In the same room ?—No in a room contiguous, and separated by a chick.

In the Residency bungalow ?—Yes. Mr. Souter desired me to wait there until he had washed himself and then Mr. Souter came as soon as he was called.

Who was it that first mentioned the belt. Did you first mention to Rowjee, or did Rowjee mention it to you ?—I mentioned it to Rowjee.

When did you mention this ?—I first mentioned the belt to Rowjee when Rowjee told me that he was in the habit of keeping packets in the pockets of his belt.

Was that on the 25th ?—Yes.

And you sent for the belt as soon as he mentioned it ?—Yes.

Before Bhooder came with the belt on him had you that belt at all in your possession ?—No, I never saw it, and I did not know Booder.

When you found this packet in the belt, did you consider it your duty at once to send for Mr. Souter ?—Yes, because he was my chief.

Now you say that Rowjee was brought to you on the 22nd ?—Yes.

At what time of day was he brought ?—About 8 o'clock in the morning.

Did you, when he was first brought to you, put any questions to him ?—Yes.

Did you send for Rowjee ?—Yes.

What was your reason ?—My suspicions and those of my sahib were raised strongly against him.

Why did you suspect him ?—Because we received information from all sides that he had been spending large sums of money, and the results of our inquiries were that he was the last person who had gone into the room where the sherbet was.

In the morning you say you put questions to him ; did he give you any information ?—Not at that time.

Did you see him again between the morning and evening ?—Yes, about evening.

Did you speak to him between the morning and evening ?—I had no leisure during the interval to speak to him, though I saw him again.

On that day, the 22nd, was Faizoo in custody ?—No, he was upon duty.

Upon what duty ?—As jemedar.

At the Residency ?—Yes.

Was Nursoo with Rowjee and the other servants who were in custody on the 22nd ?—No, not at all.

And the servants were in your custody on the 22nd ?—They were not in my custody, but they were brought for the purpose of making enquiries. There was Faizoo, and Jugga, and Rama Bareek—a man who had been delivered into custody by Colonel Phayre.

You say that Rowjee was in your charge from the 22nd to the 28th December ?—Yes.

With the exception of the occasion on which you have said he was confronted with Nursoo, was he allowed to see or speak to Nursoo during that interval ?—In the interval, he was not allowed to see or converse with Nursoo, nor up to the present time. He saw him on the 24th and that was all.

Did Rowjee say anything more to the jemedar then ? You have told us that he said "Baba I have told everything up to my neck ?"—He said nothing else.

Or did anybody say to the jemedar what Rowjee had said ?—Not at all.

Where has Rowjee been kept ?—Where we lived for a few days on the maidan near the Residency, that is outside the compound.

How was he kept? With the other witnesses, or in a separate tent ?—In each tent, two, three, or four persons were kept in the custody of police sepoys.

And from the compound near the Residency where did you transfer yourself ?—To behind Colonel Barton's bungalow.

When did you remove to those quarters ?—Before the Mohurrum. That would be on the second or third of February.

Has Rowjee been kept there ever since ?—Yes.

Where was Nursoo kept ?—For a short time, he was under a native regimental guard, and for some days under a European soldiers guard.

Where ?—Within the compound of the Residency where the guard is stationed.

Has Nursoo ever been under your charge ?—No, he used to be brought for the purpose of his deposition being taken down.

Have you anything to do with the matter in which the three Borahs are in custody ?—No, Guzanund Vithul has to do with it.

You have told us that Rowjee spoke to the Jemedar and said "Baba, I have told everything up to my neck"—when Rowjee said this, did Nursoo say anything ?—No, Nursoo spoke to me after Rowjee left.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—Who had power and authority to make enquiries in this matter—Mr. Souter or you ?—Through Mr. Souter I had authority.

For the purpose of searching for the packet of poison, did you send for the belt ? Why did you not open the belt in the presence of Mr. Souter ?—Because I did not know that it contained the packet.

The witness then retired.

On resuming at three o'clock, Wushuntrao Bickaram was called and affirmed .

Examined by the Advocate-General—My name is Wushuntrao Bickaram. Under His Highness the Gaekwar I had employment. I was employed in his Shroff's shop, at Bombay, Baroda, and Surat. In regard to these Shroff's shops I was superintending the accounts. I was in the Treasury Department, and I used to see him. I know a man named Yeshwuntrao, who was in the service of Mulharrao Maharaj as a messenger I know a man called Salim, who also was in the service of the Maharaja. They used to come sometimes with him, but they were not always with him.

know also a man called Damodhur Trimbuck or Damodhur Punt. He was in the private service, and was employed in making payments to sepoys and carkoons. I remember once being sent for by the Maharaja to read a paper to him. This was about eight or ten months ago. The Maharaja pointed out a note, and I read it. The note was lying on a bench, and I took it up by the orders of a khitmutgar. I read it. The Maharaja and servants were there. I read it just in the same way as I speak now. It was in Guzerathee. The khitmutgar (servant) told me to read out this note. I read it and kept it with me, and on the next day I gave it to Damodhur Punt. The Maharaja told me to keep it and give it to Damodhur Punt. I don't know what has become of that letter since I gave it to Damodhur Punt. I remember a little what that letter was about. There was no date at the top. The letter said, "Pooniker and the Nawab Sahib's carkoon are talking or having conversation with the sahib." I do not remember the further contents. There was no signature to this letter. I live in my own house. Every day I used to go to the Palace—I mean the old Haveli—and my place of business is in that Haveli. Behind the Palace there is a new garden called the Nuzzur Bagh, and to the Haveli there is an entrance at the back corner near the Nuzzur Bagh. There is a kutcherry above. This is an ordinary entrance for going and coming.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—The ground-floor of the Palace is occupied by the piece-goods room, and the second storey is occupied by a cutcherry.

Are you in custody ?—Yes.

For the heinous offence of having read a letter to the Maharaja ?—Yes.

Since the 14th January?—I have been in confinement since the time of the attachment. It was on Poshud 6th.

(The Interpreter said this was the 29th December.)

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—You say that the Gaekwar's cutcherry is on the second floor of the Haveli ?—Yes.

Is there anything on the third storey ?—Nothing.

Is there a third storey ?—There are three or four stories.

Do you know how the third storey is occupied ?—After passing through a small room, there is an entrance to go up further.

Is there a fourth storey ?—There might be—I have not counted the stories—I believe there is.

Do you know how this third, and possibly fourth, stories are occupied ?—They are lying unoccupied.

Have you ever been up these stories ?—Yes.

You say you were in custody. Where are you living ?—In the street near the Chompa Durwaza in my own house.

But you are living there now and have been since Poshud 6th ?—After the 6th Poshud I am in confinement in the Senaputtee's cutcherry.

In whose custody have you been ?—In the custody of the sepoys.

Of the Gaekwaree police ?—Yes.

The witness then retired.

Mr. Crawley Boevey called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity :—My name is Arthur William Crawley Boevey. In November last I was Acting Assistant Resident at Baroda. I was living at that time in the Residency. I remember Monday the 9th November. On that morning I had been out early. I returned to the Residency about half-past eight that morning. As I came up to the Residency I saw Yeshwuntrao , Salim, and another sowar called Madhoorow Kalee. These three persons were in the verandah of the Residency, and opposite the entrance door to the house. I mean the door leading to the the drawing-room. To the best of my recollection I saw Faizoo talking to Salim. I heard first that something had been put in Colonel Phayre's sherbet when I came down from dressing about half-past nine, just after the Maharaja had left the bungalow. Colonel Phayre told me of this. I afterwards assisted Colonel Phayre in making enquiries among the Residency servants. I was present when Rowjee's belt was taken away from him. Rowjee himself hung it up on a peg in the office adjoining the room in which Colonel Phayre sits. I know Ameena, who has been examined here as a witness. She was my wife's ayah. She entered our service, I believe, in April or May 1873. I know that she was absent on several occasions, but I cannot remember what occasions. She was very seldom absent, and therefore I remember it.

Serjeant Ballantine—In fact you say she was very seldom absent, and therefore you remember she was often away ?

Mr. Crawley Boevey—That is put into my mouth. I did not say so.

The Advocate-General (to witness)—Can you tell us when she was absent ?

Witness—I remember she was absent on one occasion on the death of Abdoola's child, I also remember she was absent on a later occasion, and not long before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made.

I remember the 16th of December. I remember when Mr. Souter went into the ayah's room. I accompanied him. I think that Gujanand Shashtri and the two Khan Bahadoors were there. I was present when she said something to Mr. Souter. She appeared to be very sick then.

Do you remember what she said ?

Serjeant Ballantine objected to the question.

The Advocate-General—The ayah was cross-examined as to what she said on the first occasion that she saw Mr. Souter and I wish to corroborate her evidence upon that point.

Serjeant Ballantine—I may accept that assertion. But even supposing it was so, how can my learned friend call any witness to corroborate what the ayah has said in her cross-examination ?

The President.—You have cross-examined her, and I think a witness may be called to prove what she said.

Serjeant Ballantine.—If my learned friend will tell me what he refers to I shall be obliged.

The Advocate-General referred to his notes and read from them.

Mr. Branson said that the short-hand writer's notes on this point were perfectly clear, and were opposed to the reading of the Advocate-General.

The President—She was cross-examined about all these matters, and corroboration is so far relevant.

Serjeant Ballantine withdrew his objection.

Cross-examination continued—The ayah said that she had been to the Maharaja's Palace and had received money. She made many other statements which I do not recollect, but these were the main facts. On that occasion Mr. Souter took her statement down in writing in my presence. In reference to this matter I had not seen the ayah before this occasion. I left Baroda on a Saturday — the 19th December last, I think.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine—You know Bhow Poonikur, do you not ?—Yes, very well.

Was he a great deal at the Residency ?—He was constantly at the Residency.

Was he in the employment of the Residency in any way—He was on business here connected with the affairs of a British Government ward, and had been sent here by Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat.

I want to know if he was in any employment at the Residency ?—He was not employed by the Residency ; he was employed by the Collector of Surat.

Then he had no employment direct from the Residency ?—No, he had no direct employment from the Residency.

He received no remuneration from the Residency ?—No.

Did you know of his providing information to the Residency as to what was going on regarding the Gaekwar ?—Yes. He often did so. There were other persons who did so.

Amongst these was there a person called Bhow Kherkur ?—No, he never gave information. He was not in Baroda.

Had you any arsenic or preparations of copper at the Residency ?—I have never seen them.

You never procured any yourself for any purpose ?—Certainly not. Not myself.

Was any procured by your order ?—Certainly never.

I mean, subsequent to this attempt being discovered, was there any poison secured for any purpose ?—Certainly not.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.

You say that Bhow Pooniker was employed by the Collector of Surat, and you said something about a British Government ward ?—Yes.

Was the ward Meer Zoolum Fickur Ally, who has estates in Baroda territory ?—Yes.

You say that by your order no arsenic or preparation of copper was procured after the discovery of this attempt. To your knowledge was any arsenic or copper brought into the Residency after this time ?—Certainly not.

Or was there, to your knowledge, any arsenic or preparation of copper before the 9th ?—Certainly not.

The Advocate-General said that the next witness would take a very long time.

The President thought that as it was past four o'clock it would be better to adjourn.

The Commission accordingly rose.

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